THE TIMES

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THE TIMES

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A summit meeting between President Reagan and President de la Madrid of Mexico this weekend will focus on the Central American crisis. Mexico may turn out to have more in common with Washington's policies towards the region than previous statements have suggested Page 4

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Baby rescued

A newborn baby boy in a plastic bag was nearly thrown into a rubbish bin at Lake, Isle of Wight, but was discovered when he whimpered and is recovering in hospital.

Gower century

David Gower scored 108 for England yesterday in their first innings of 272 for five on the opening day of the third Test match against New Zealand at Lord's. Page 18

BL dismisses 13 'infiltrators' at Cowley car plant

By Barrie Clement and Clifford Webb

British Leyland yesterday dismissed 13 alleged political activists said to have lied in job applications in order to infiltrate the shop floor at the company's Cowley assembly plant in Oxfordshire.

The six women and seven men, who plan to appeal today against the decision, are thought by the company to be Trotskyists belonging to the International Marxist Group. It is believed they were informed on by fellow workers on the assembly llines of the new Maestro car, who noticed their unusually good knowledge of union affairs.

The company checked the workers' applicationn forms and found 13 of them contained information regarded as deliberately inaccurate. The 13 were originally suspended under the company's disciplinary procedure.

A further six workers suspected of belonging to the same group are understood still to be working at the plant. Their application forms were in order and the company is proceeding on the basis that only those who gave false information are guilty of breaching company rules. One more alleged activist who is off work because of illness is to face disciplinary procedure.

One of the dismissed staff is a young woman who, in applying for a job as a track worker, declared that she had three O levels and three CSEs. British Leyland says that it discovered that she had four A levels and a political science degree.

Company administrators also wrote to the referees listed by some of the applicants as previous employers and received genuine-sounding replies. But checks revealed that the references were forged; addresses were private homes where businesses did not operate. Company names given on the application forms were not registered at those addresses, according to a letter which all hourly paid employees will receive today from Mr Doug Dixon, the plant director.

Mr Dixon's letter adds: "This deliberate provision of false information does not represent a genuine mistake. Neither does it represent an innocent attempt to get a job." He said that all 13 had signed statements saying that they accepted that incorrect information could lead to dismissal; almost all of the 13 had admitted giving false information.

The alleged activists had submitted their forms in May last year before starting work later in the year. They were among 1,000 workers required to produce the Maestro car.

BL investigators are understood to have been alert for some time to the activities of a group of Marxists intent on working their way into important trade union positions on the shop floor at Cowley.

According to shop stewards, the newcomers joined one of the factory's branches of the Transport and General Workers Union, attended meetings and became involved in branch affairs. Their immediate interest in, and knowledge of union matters led to speculation that they belonged to an ultra left wing group trying to infiltrate the local union. Six of them became shop stewards.

One steward said: "Some of these people have been bragging about the way they got into the factory. All the signs point to someone putting the finger on them and telling management."

The transport union recently asked for one newly elected shop steward to be officially recognized by the company – requests which normally lead to a cursory examination of personal records.

Mr David Buckle, the union's district secretary, said: "I cannot imagine that a request for credentials would prompt an investigation as expensive as the one now going on".

He refused to comment on the company's decision. He will be involved in the employees' appeal against dismissal which begins today.

Mr Buckle said earlier: "With unemployment at its present level it is not surprising that in their desperation to find work, people give false information".





Honoured for bravery: Mr Peter Gurney (top) and the late Mr Kenneth Howorth.

Search for caves as nuclear dump sites

By Barrie Clement Labour Reporter

Nuclear waste may have to be dumped underground in Britain after action by three transport unions to stop it being disposed of at sea.

A search for suitable sites is being undertaken by the Nuclear Industries Radioactive Waste Executive (Nirex), a wing of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority. The location of potential sites will be announced this autumn when the authority will seek planning permission.

A spokesman for the authority said: "The waste exists and something had got to be done with it. If one disposal option is closed we have got to find others."

The "low grade" radio-active material concerned is now being stored in buildings at the authority's sites in Winfrith, Devon, anfd Harwell, Oxfordshire, and at the Ministry of Defence establishment at Bicester, Oxfordshire.

But the authority argues that it is "more sensible and safer if one disposes of it rather than storing it". Nirex is looking for sites where there are inaccessible underground caverns.

Mr Frederick Fenning, deputy director of Harwell, said that there was a "long-standing" invitation for unions to talk to the authorities,

The waste in question is made up of gloves and clothing and cleaning materials from medical, industrial and defence laboratories. About 90 per cent of its weight constitutes steel and concrete packaging.

Some of the material may be tipped into shallow land burial sites which would cover 100 acres and comprise a series of trenches between 6 and 9 metres deep. The most radioactive material would be sandwiched between backfill and two layers of concrete.

Possible sits include clay outcrops which run across England from the south-west coast through the Midlands to the Wash and the Humber.

Some of the waste might be too "high grade" for such a repository or might have a longer radioactive life. This would be dumped in subterranean caves.

The material was originally due to be disposed of 500 miles from Land's End starting on July 11. But because of action by the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, the Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of Seamen, the "dump ship" Atlantic Fisher has been lying empty at Barrow.

In a letter to *The Times* last Thursday, Mr Jim Slater, the NUS general secretary, argued that the authority and the Government had been seeking to act against the wishes of the London Dumping Convention, a UN-sponsored agency, which regulates the disposal at sea of any material it regards as potentially harmful.

Hattersley rank and file appeal

By John Winder

Mr Roy Hattersley, MP, will next week appeal direct to the rank and file membership of the Labour movement in his attempt to win the leadership of the Labour Party.

In a speech at Leicester on Monday, he is likely to direct his words especially to the members of unions who have been asked to ballot for their choice among the various candidates for leader and deputy leader. Mr Hattersley, like his main rival, Neil Kinnock, MP, is seeking election to either post.

In his speech, Mr Hattersley may be expected to point out that at the general election Labour had urged control on prices, dividends and profits but had not said much about how those profits should be invested.

Mr Hattersley has long been a supporter of a national minimum wage and some in his camp believe that the party's commitment to it in the manifesto was weaker than it might have been, partly because the biggest union, the Transport and General Workers' Union, is opposed to it because it is against any incomes policy. His appeal to the union membership is seen by his supporters as crucial to his campaign.

A further development in the Labour leadership campaign yesterday was a letter from Mr Neil Kinnock to *Labour Weekly*, published by the Labour Party, strongly supporting consultation of the rank and file membership of constituency Labour parties in arriving at a decision on whom to support in the leadership elections.

He complains in the letter that hints in the Press that he was opposed to a wider franchise had never been backed by evidence.

Bomb disposal men get top award

By Stewart Tendler

A Scotland Yard explosives expert who defused a Provisional IRA bomb in London despite the knowledge that a similar device had killed a colleague minutes before is today awarded a bar to the George Medal he already holds.

Mr Peter Gurney, aged 52, is named in a list of civil gallantry awards published in the *London Gazette*.

The colleague who died, Mr Kenneth Howorth, is awarded a George Medal posthumously.

The list also includes the award of a George Medal to Constable David Browning of the Royal Ulster Constabulary for gallantry in Northern Ireland.

The awards to the two explosives experts follow a bombing attempt on shops in Oxford Street, central London, in October, 1981.

A warning of the bombs was given and the two men, both former members of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps, were called to the scene. They faced bombs which were apparently due to explode 30 minutes after the warning.

Mr Howorth, who was aged 49 and married with two children, went into an evacuated Wimpy Bar to deal with two packages in a lavatory. It

Continued on back page, col 1

Entertainment ousts religion on ITV

By David Hewson

Serious Sunday night religious programmes on independent television are to make way for light entertainment in order to enable the commercial channel to compete more evenly with the BBC. The move has incensed many church officials.

In three weeks the programme slot between 6 and 6.30pm, frequently occupied by LWT's *Credo*, will be moved to 2pm on Sundays for an experimental period of a year. The Sunday evening hymn programme at 6.45pm will be unaffected.

Seven years ago, the BBC moved its equivalent serious religious programme, and has been attracting large audiences with its holiday programme and *The Antiques Roadshow* at 6pm on Sundays.

The Rev Donald Reeves, Rector of St James's, Piccadilly, who recently retired from CRAC, said: "There seems to be an enormous loss of confidence among religious broadcasters at the moment. The fact that they cannot make programmes which will stand up to Arthur Negus I find really distressing."

Druze hand over ministers in Jumblatt castle

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon retrieved three of his ministers from the hands of Druze gunmen yesterday at the price of his credibility and a ceasefire that is unlikely to last more than 24 hours.

After a morning of fierce artillery battles around the capital, the Druze militias who had abducted the three men on Wednesday night surrendered them to the Israeli Army in the hallway of Mr Walid Jumblatt's stone castle in the Chouf mountains in conditions of near farce.

There are those in Lebanon who are kidnapped and never live to tell the tale. And there are those who talk long and hard to their heavily-armed captors and then insist that they had never been kidnapped at all.

A third of President Gemayel's Cabinet clearly fell into the second category. Indeed, the three ministers insisted that they had merely been guests at the gloomy castle of Moukhtara.

Their Bruze captors, who had earlier demanded the resignation of Mr Gemayel's entire Government – including his secret service chief – in return for the ministers, then claimed that nothing was further from their minds.

The destruction of the Gemayel Government was merely the condition that would have to be met it the Druze were to stop bombarding Beirut airport with missiles. Mr Jumblatt himself, comfortably ensconced in Damascus, was unaware that his gunmen had released the prisoners.

Lebanese Government officials subsequently claimed that the Israelis had themselves initially refused to free the men unless they agreed to have their photographs taken next to some Israeli officers, a condition which the ministers are said to have rejected.

They eventually returned to Beirut in the company of Mrs Khola Arsalan, a member of the Jumblatt clan but the wife of Mr Jumblatt's rival among the Druze, escorted by armed Lebanese security police.

The three men – Mr Adel Hamiyeh, Minister of Finance; Mr Pierre Khoury, Minister of Public Works; and Mr Adnan Mrowa, Minister of Labour – had called on Wednesday night at the village of Baadaran to discuss the nine months of Druze-Christian fighting with Shaikh Muhammad Abu Shakra, a Druze spiritual leader.

They were abducted at gunpoint outside his home and taken to Moukhtara – "it was suggested that he went there for the night", one of the ministers ventured discreetly – and it was the white-bearded prelate himself who negotiated their release from the castle yesterday.

Israeli troops and plain clothes security agents of Shin Beth – all wearing dark glasses – escorted the ministers from the castle and then placed half-track

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Chad admits fall of Faya-Largeau

Ndjamena (AP, AFP) – The Chad Government of President Hissène Habré yesterday admitted that the strategic northern outpost of Faya-Largeau had fallen to Libyan troops and rebels backed by waves of jet bombers, Soviet-supplied heavy artillery and T-62 tanks.

Western military sources, with access to satellite reconaissance information from the combat zone, said Faya-Largeau fell at midday on Wednesday to the first unconcealed intervention of Libyan troops in the latest phase of Chad's 19-year civil war.

The Information Minister, Mr Soumaila Mahamat, said Government forces had set up defensive positions 4.5 miles west and 11 miles east of the settlement, which controls all routes from Libya to the capital, Ndjamena.

The Western sources, insisting on anonymity, said the bulk of Mr Habre's estimated 5,000-man Army had been isolated in the outpost 500 miles north of Ndjamena almost since it was captured from Libyan-supported rebels on July 30.

A Chadian Embassy spokesman in Paris said Mr Habré's soldiers had departed in small groups to "limit losses from raids by the Libyan Air Force". He said the Government troops had not suffered heavy casualties and that more than 50 Libyan aircraft were operating in the region.

The Western sources in Ndjamena said most of the government troops scattered into the surrounding palm grove and desert after the collapse of all resistance. The American-supplied Redeye surface-to-air missiles were taken out Faya-Largeau before it was lost.

During the ill-matched battle, other government troops recaptured the outpost of Oum Chalouba, 200 miles farther west, from forces loyal to former President Goukouni Oueddei.

A source in Ndjamena said Libyan fighter-bombers pursued the Government forces to the Chicha Wells, 120 miles south of Faya-Largeau in the direction of Koro-Toro. The Libyan planes yesterday also bombed Oum Chalouba.

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Mermaid Theatre is put on the market

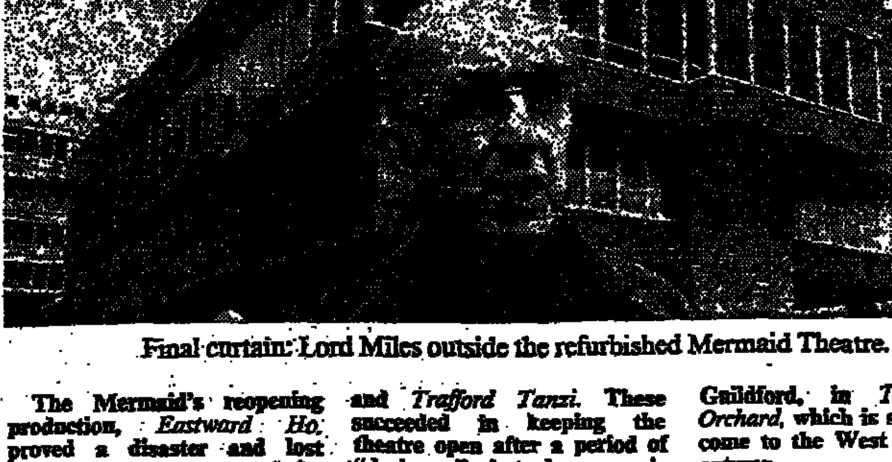
By Christopher Warman Arts Correspondent

The Mermaid Theatre, founded by Lord Miles more than 20 years ago, has been put up for sale by the theatre's trustees after failing to solve the financial difficulties which have beset it since reopening in refurbished premises in Puddle Dock, Blackfriars, in 1981.

Lord Miles said last night that he was distressed at the decision and criticized the Corporation of the City of London for not providing more help. He said that over the whole period the corporation had given an average of £5,000 a year, ranging from £1,000 at the beginning to £8,000.

Lord Miles said he still had hopes that the theatre might be saved but he believed his connexion with the Mermaid had ended.

"There is no room for my wife and me now. The productions are brought in and there is no creative energy there. It is not the sort of theatre I would want to continue in.



Final curtain: Lord Miles outside the refurbished Mermaid Theatre.

The Mermaid's reopening production, *Eastward Ho*, proved a disaster and lost £80,000, while an appeal for £1m to put the theatre on a solid financial basis raised about £350,000.

Recently the theatre has had to bring in productions, including *Children of a Lesser God* and *Trafford Tanzi*. These succeeded in keeping the theatre open after a period of "darkness" but have made little impact on its deficit.

Lord Miles and his wife invested £10,000 in one production and cut their salaries to save costs.

He is at present appearing at the Yvonne Arnaud Theatre, Guildford, in *The Cherry Orchard*, which is scheduled to come to the West End in the autumn.

Trafford Tanzi is to close on August 20, when the theatre will be temporarily let to Riverside Studios for a production of the Eugene O'Neill play, *Moon for the Misbegotten*.

Test cricketer seeks asylum in Britain

Aftab Gul, the former Pakistan test cricketer, said yesterday he had applied for political asylum in Britain because he faced a death sentence on trumped-up charges if he returned home.

Pakistan's military Government said last month that two Sam7 ground-to-air missiles were found in his home in Lahore and accused him of being a member of the clandestine Al-Zulfikar guerrilla group.

Mr Gul, aged 37, a lawyer who played six tests for Pakistan between 1963 and 1971, was in Britain when the Government reported finding the arms cache.

He told a press conference in London that if any missles were found at his home they were planted there by Government agents. "It is an attempt to frame me." He had never been connected with Al-Zulfikar.

He said the Zia regime was using fabricated charges to victimize his family.

Sharp rise in rescues at seaside

Coastguards between Sussex and north Cornwall have reported 33 per cent rise in rescue incidents this summer. More holidaymakers and the growing popularity of windsurfing were blamed yesterday.

The figures relate to the period since June 1 in the Falmouth search and rescue region, which stretches from Selsey Bill, near Chichester, to Tintagel.

As strong offshore winds continued to blow, holidaymakers on the South coast were warned yesterday not to use inflatables in the sea. Two people have drowned.

The body of Nigel Ellis, aged 53, of North Harrow, Middlesex, was recovered yesterday from the sea off Eastbourne.

Shortly afterwards the alarm was raised for Neil Lawrence, aged 10, of Aylesbury, who was on an airbed off Littlehampton, Sussex. An inshore rescue boat later recovered his body.

Police in Scotland warned tourists yesterday of the dangers of swimming in lochs, as a search went on for a youth seen to disappear below the surface of Loch Lomond.

Dismissal threat to 200 workers

Strikers supporting 400 dismissed electricians at Shell/Esso's £700m petrochemical complex at Mossmorran, in Fife, were told in a management letter yesterday that they will be dismissed unless normal working is resumed.

The 400 workers, employed by Matthew Hall Engineering on Shell's gas liquids fractionation plant were dismissed on Wednesday after nine days of unofficial strike over working conditions and 200 more employed by Lummus at the site came out in support.

Policing warning to Brittan

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, was given a warning yesterday by Labour councillors representing metropolitan areas that the policing of large areas would be harmed by the proposed abolition of metropolitan counties.

A delegation to the Home Office from the Association of Metropolitan Authorities demanded an independent study before the Government abolishes the councils.

Protest over council homes

The left-wing labour administration in Liverpool was criticicized yesterday by traditional LAbour voters in the city over its policy of building 2,000 homes to rent, some of them in private housing schemes.

People who bought their homes on the Walton Hall Park Estate protested at housing committee meeting over a decision to build 67 council houses next door.

17,500 pirated videos seized

More than 17,500 illegal video tapes, including 200 master copies have been seized this year by investigators from the Federation Against Copyright Theft (FACT).

Several important criminal actions are pending in England and Scotland, according to Mr Peter Duffy, FACT's director of investigations. They are the result of collaboration between FACT, the police and local authority trading standards departments.

Pigeon race ban

Pigeon racing has been banned for at least three weeks in South Wales after an outbreak of poultry disease. Three cases of paromyxo disease have been reported in pigeons in Llanelli, Dyfed.

M1 tanker blaze

Firemen, battling for an hour yesterday, prevented a big explosion on the M1, near Luton, Bedfordshire after a tanker fully laden with 26,000 gallons of petrol burst into flames.

Chinese gang finds way to beat shipping injunction

By John Lawless

A Chinese gang alleged to have swindled Taiwanese factories out of $25m (£16m) worth of goods by shipping them to Britain on the strength of cheques which then "bounced" yesterday switched tactics in an attempt to beat a High Court injunction.

The injunction, as reported in *The Times* yesterday prevents shipping lines from handing over the container loads of goods.

"It now appears that they are trying to sell off the shipping documents to British retailers", Mr Eric Ellen, director of the London-based International *Maritime Bureau, said. The* bureau is co-ordinating the investigation into the alleged fraud.

"We now know that more than one Chinese man is trying *to claim the containers in* Britain, although we do not know how many". Mr Ellen said.

"We have had no end of calls as a result of *The Times* story. It is clear that they are now trying to off-load te goods by selling the documents, and the message to British shopkeepers must be 'Beware the bargain'", he said.

Mr Ellen, formerly Chief Constable of the Port of London Authourity police, has sent a report to the Director of Public Prosecutions. The legal situation is extremely complicated.

Under British law, the holder of the shipping documents (bills of lading) are the legal holders of the goods. It is only the week-long injunction, granted by Mr Justice Popplewell in the Queens Bench *Division* of the Commercial Court of the High Court on Wednesday, which is stopping the gang from collecting them.

Mr Raveen Arora, the Taiwanese manufacturers' representative who was granted the injunction, yesterday returned to Taiwan.

"I will be back in the middle of next week with sworn statements from my clients, saying that the cheques with which they were paid were worthless. I hope they will enable the British police to take action", he said.

He claimed that his life had been threatened and "things are getting rather hot".

Although action in Britain *has been taken much more* swiftly than elsewhere in Europe and in the United States, where containers are thought to have been collected, the activities of what are now said to be several Chinese men acting in Britain have been widespread.

When the injunction came into force, it was known that one container, carrying $30,000 worth of toys, had been collected. These have now started to appear in shops in Blackpool.

"But we have also traced two more containers that were collected from the inland container depot at Stratford, east London," Mr Ellen said.

Man tried to claim five consignments

By a Staff Reporter

As officials of the international Maritime Bureau were telephoning shipping lines from *their offices in Barking, east* London, to warn them not to hand over containers of unpaid-for goods from Taiwan,the man said to have masterminded the alleged fraud was calling at a docks office near by, trying to claim five loads.

Mr Raveen Arora, the representative of Taiwanese factory-owners, said yesterday: "He was trying to pick up shipments of toys garments and telephones worth $100,000."

The director of the Scandutch shipping line, who met the Chinese man named in Wednesday's *High Court injunction*, was Mr Graham Johnson. The incident happened about one hour after Scandutch had been given notice of the injunction.

"I think it was the first inkling he had that he could not take possession of the consignments", Mr Johnson said yesterday.

"He was a gentleman from the Far East, although I could not say absolutely that he was Chinese. he was certainly not aware of the court proceedings.

"I had to explain to him the ramifications: that we were legally bound by British law not to release the cargoes and that as a shipping line, we would not want to break the laws of any country," Mr Johnson said.

"Shipping lines are the innocent third parties", Mr Johnson said. "I had to tell the man what his next step should be. We tried to give him as much information as possible. He must now go to courts to claim his cargo.

"He was here for 15 to 30 minutes. It was a perfectly normal business interview. He sounded perfectly calm. There was no indignation and no aggravation. He said: 'Thank you' and that was that.

"As far as we are concerned, we had a bill of lading presented to us. If it had not been for the High Court injunction, I would have had to release the cargo", Mr Johnson said.

Long dispute predicted over day trips

By Nicholas Timmins

Britain's dispute with France over 60-hour no-passport excursions is likely to take months rather than weeks to resolve after this week's meeting between French and British officials.

The Home Office said yesterday it had received no reports of day trippers being turned back in the week since the dispute surfaced. So far more than 100 visitors, mainly black, have been turned back.

Britain hopes the French will let the issue lie until the 1971 memorandum of understanding covering the visits is redrawn.

The arrangement is available only to British passport holders.

The French say sample checks on those carrying excursion cards will continue.

The National Association of Community Relations Councils said yesterday: "Had the same *treatment been meted out* to white Britons, the ensuing diplomatic uproar would have been deafening. In the event the diplomatic representations have been more akin to a whisper."

Radio station withdraws pay rise offer

By David Hewson

A 5 to 6 per cent wage increase offered to staff at the London commercial news radio station LBC has been withdrawn because of the company's poor financial performance. The management has also outlined plans to make the station's outport more popular.

LBC sells itself as London's all-news stations, but recent audience figures have been disappointing. The company is expected to make a pretax profit of £70,000 this year, 1.2 per cent of turnover.

The station's management has told unions that the pay offer made in June would result in redundancies. It wants wages *frozen until February* in return for a guarantee of no redundancies.

It is planned to replace the midday to 7 pm news programme with an extended *morning phone-in* and a music and chat show from 1 pm to 5 pm. News would be broadcast from 5 pm to 7 pm.

LBC's franchise was renewed last year.

Twopenny toll battle lost by ex-paratrooper



Thames barrier: Mr Michael Cox, aged 44, in front of the Thames bridge which he owns in Oxfordshire and which has become a bridge too dear. Mr Cox, a former paratrooper, who bought the bridge for £100,000 in 1981 with his wife Stella, has been refused permission by the Secretary of State for Transport to raise the toll charge from 2p to 10p after a public inquiry (Michael Horsnell writes).

The cost of crossing the picturesque Swinford Bridge on the B4044 road thus remains for motorists what it was for the drivers of horsedrawn vehicles when the bridge was *built in 1767* by the fourth Earl of Abingdon. That could spell ruin for Mr Cox, who claims that his present takings leave him without measurable profit and facing a maintenance *bill of £350,000*

But Mr Cox, who employs two assistants to help him collect the toll, said yesterday: "I have lost a battle and am licking my wounds but I am *not going* to relinquish the ownership."

The troubled waters under his stone bridge were stirred earlier this year when Mr Cox imposed a 10p charge. But regular users pointed out that under the 1767 Act which allowed the bridge to be built, toll fees cannot be increased without the consent of Parliament.

Mr Peter Floyd, county solicitor for Oxfordshire county council, which led the objection to the toll increase, said: "Our objection was that the increase was not necessary and our own survey shows that only £181,000 is needed.

Photograph: Michael Ward

£400 rabies fine over guinea-pig

A West German holidaymaker was fined £400 by magistrates at Bath yesterday under anti-rabies regulations. A pet guinea-pig he and his family had brought into Britain through Dover was destroyed.

For the prosecution, Mr Charles Kinchin, an Avon trading standards officer, said West Germany *had the* second highest number of rabies cases in the world last year, with more than 6,500 reported.

Wolfgang Kohnen, a computer specialist aged 35, from Mönchengladbach, pleaded guilty to importing the animal. The count was told he and his wife and two children had travelled in Europe with their pet, Mecki.

The police were called when tourists saw the animal in a cage outside their caravan at a camping site at Newbridge near Bath.

Kohnen told the magistrates through an interpreter: "We had seen no anti-rabies posters in German and could not understand the English word for rabies. We didn't think we came .om a rabies area and we made no attempt to hide the animal.

Prisoners at Albany guilty of mutiny

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Twelve prisoners from Albany top security prison on the Isle of Wight have been found guilty of mutiny by the *jail's board of visitors.*

They are among 15 prisoners to be punished for offences committed during a riot in May. Another four were found not guilty of mutiny.

Six prisoners at Wormwood Scrubs prison, London, have been found guilty of creating a disturbance there in June.

Thirty-one prisoners at Albany were charged, 28 with mutiny. Two panels from the Albany Board of Visitors, with two magistrates on each, have been touring prisons to which Albany's alleged offenders have been sent. *Some remain in* Albany; the others have gone to Winchester, Manchester, Wandsworth, Wormwood Scrubs and Birmingham.

The Prison Department will not give details of punishments until the hearings are completed.

Held in private, the cases have revived a long-standing controversy about the role of boards of visitors in hearing charges against prisoners. Penal reformers argue that the boards are ill-equipped to hear cases against prisoners, particularly serious ones, and, even if they were, *that* would still involve them in a conflict of roles.

As well as hearing cases, the boards have an independent watchdog role. Awarding pun*ishment puts them* too much on the side of the establishment, critics say.

Many members of boards are also unhappy about hearing serious cases. Mr Edwin Lever, vice-chairman of the Association of Members of Boards of Visitors, said: "These are matters which should be dealt with by an open court."

Mr Lever said that if a serious case might result in a man having to spend an extra year in prison, he should have a professional lawyer to defend *him. Critics of the present* system quote a recommendation by the European Commission of Human Rights that prisons should be represented legally. The issue has been referred to the European Court for a ruling.

Protection for press criticized

Journalists should not receive special protection from police powers to search for confidential information when investigating serious crime, the Media Law Group said yesterday.

The group, set up by the British Executive of the International Press Institute, has sent its comments on "undesirable aspects" of the Government's Police and Criminal Evidence Bill to Mr Leon Brittan, The Home Secretary.

The Bill, which aroused considerable controversy in the last *Parliament* and is to be reintroduced, proposes protecting journalists against seizure of confidential information.

However, the group said that special treatment for journalists would violate a fundamental element in the philosophy of the British Press and distance journalists from readers.

Top scientist to review funding of research

By Clive Cookson
Technology Correspondent

The Government has asked Sir Ronald Mason, former chief scientist at the Ministry of Defence, to review the funding of scientific research in Britain.

The review will concentrate on the balance between research commissioned by government departments and that funded by the five research councils and the University Grants Committee.

Sir Ronald, who is professor of chemistry at Sussex University, is conducting a one-man inquiry and he plans to deliver his recommendations to Sir David Phillips, chairman of the Advisory Board for the Research Councils, by October.

But his terms of reference are wide, and the review could signify a shake-up in the present structure of civil science, particularly the "customer-contractor" relationship between ministries and research councils, which was instituted after the Rothschild report 12 years ago.

Sir Ronald Mason: One-man inquiry

Leading article, page 9

Pop fans at shot man's funeral

Thousands of teenage friends and neighbours flooded on to the streets of Belfast's Catholic Turf Lodge district yesterday to walk behind a coffin carrying Mr Thomas Reilly, aged 22, who was shot dead on Tuesday evening.

Representatives of two English pop bands – Duran Duran and Bananarama – joined the procession as a mark of respect for the young man, who had worked as a road manager for their groups in England.

Mr Reilly's oldest brother, Jim Reilly, himself a musician, flew back from an engagement in the United States to help to carry the coffin.

The funeral passed the burnt-out hulks of lorries, cars and *mechanical* diggers which had earlier been hijacked and set on fire.

At the funeral, the parish priest, Father Kevin Donnelly, spoke of Mr Reilly's dedication toi the youth of his *community*.

He said: "People have come from far and near, and from all walks of life, to share in the grief of Thomas's tragic and unwarranted death that weighs so heavily on us all.

After the funeral, one of the area's biggest since the hunger strike processions three years ago, the crowd trudged through the litter-strewn streets of Turf Lodge, which has experienced rioting and fire-bombing since Mr Reilly's death.

An 18-year-old British soldier is in custody accused of Mr Reilly's murder.

● A Belfast man was accused yesterday of murdering three Catholics.

William Cowan, aged 23, is charged with murdering a Mr Joseph Donegan aged 47, a father of seven, last October, a 32-year-old milkman, Mr Trevor Close, in May, and 19-year-old Mr Stephen Murphy in November 1981, and membership of the outlawed Ulster Volunteer Force. He was remanded in custody until next Friday.

Steel veto attacked by London Liberals

One of the strongest of the Liberal organizations, the London region, has decided to back moves at the annual Liberal Assembly next month to get rid of the leader of the party's veto on the contents of election manifestos.

The region's backing for a motion by the Young Liberals and Daventry local association, which has the support of other constituencies, was carried by such a large majority at the regional annual meeting that no count was required.

Officials of the London Liberals and all backers of the move emphasize that it is not an "anti-Steel" motion.

Even so, Mr David Steel is known to be *deeply opposed* to any such proposal and there is little doubt that many Liberals will be hard to convince that it is not directed against Mr Steel if he opposed it at the assembly in Harrogate.

Some supporters of the move take the line that the leader is a member of the standing committee which draws up the manifesto and if he is opposed to any item in it, then it has little chance of featuring in the final draft.

Proponents of the move say that it will strengthen the Leader's position because he would not then be saddled with sole blame for any manifesto item which proved unpopular with a section of the party.

Mr Colin Darracott, chairman of the London Liberals, said: "This is a point of principle, not an anti-leader, still less an anti-Steel move. This is a grass-roots party."

The Liberal Party did not *have its own manifesto* at the last election, but fought on a joint programme agreed by a committee of Liberals and Social Democrats. Mr Steel did not have a veto on that. The London region embraces 84 constituencies.

The London Liberal Region has also decided to support the preservation of the Greater London Council.

The region hopes that Mr Ken Livingstone, Labour leader of the GLC, and Mr Alan Greengrass, leader of the Conservatives on the council, may visit the "fringe" of the Liberal Assembly to support moves to save the council, although there is some doubt about the Conservative leader accepting the invitation.

£40m plan to rebuild hotel

A £40m plan to rebuild the four-star North British Hotel in Edinburgh was announced yesterday.

The hotel is not commercially viable in its present form, Mr Peter Tyrie, managing director of its owners, Gleneagles Hotels, said.

GLC joins fight over green belt

By David Walker, Local Government Correspondent

The Labour-controlled Greater London Council yesterday joined up with the solidly *Conservative Home Counties* to prevent the Government eroding the green belt around London in the interests of private house-builders.

Mr George Nicholson, chairman of the GLC planning committee, complained of "an insidious tie-up" between the house builders and the Government.

"Saving the green belt is not just of concern to those lucky enough to live in the leafy suburbs. It is also vital to people in inner London who rely on such countryside near by for a welcome break from the pressures of inner city life."

Mr Nicholson, who identified himself as the only socialist on the Standing Conference of South East Planning Authorities, promised a bipartisan approach to Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Secretary of State for the *Environment, to* urge him to rewrite the recently issued draft circular on the release of green belt land for development.

"London green belt is one of the major success stories of British town planning", Mr Nicholson told a press conference. He circulated extracts from articles in *The Times* of 1939 praising the role of the London County Council in protecting the greenery around the capital.

"It is the envy of many less fortunate sprawling world cities. Whatever the Government's assurances, once you start making exceptions, they can so easily become the rule and open the door for a flood of development

Housing benefit review demanded by Labour

By John Winder

An urgent review in to how the new housing benefit scheme could be simplified was demanded last night by Mr Brynmor *John*, MP, Labour spokesman on social security, who said that in creating the scheme the Government had perpetrated an enormous blunder.

"In large parts of the country, administration of the scheme has simply broken down. Many thousands of tenants are going without the help to which they are entitled and are falling into rent arrears as a result."

Mr John said that local council staffs were working at full capacity but finding the task beyond them. For the staff and claimants the new scheme was a nightmare.

The scheme was introduced fully in April and about 80 per cent of local authorities have completed the transfer, so that 95 per cent of claimants receive benefit under the new scheme.

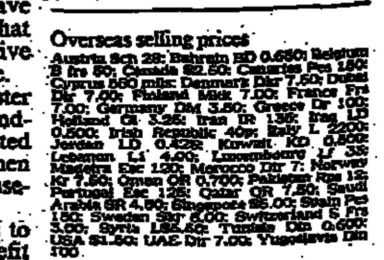
Mr Rhodes Boyson, Minister for Social Security, has defended the scheme and suggested that some problems when transferring 7,000,000 households were inevitable.

Transitional arrangements to continue supplementary benefit payments, where necessary, are to continue until December.

The new system replaces a dual scheme under which *householders received rent* and rate rebates from local authorities and supplementary benefit, including a housing allowance, and paid their own rent and rates.

Now the Department of Health and Social Security offices notify local authorities of entitlement and arrange for rent and rate rebates to be paid. In the case of private tenants, local authorities pay allowances for rent, leaving the tenant responsible for the rent.

It is that area which has given rise to most problems. One difficulty has been that many more tenants have made claims, although it is believed that many would have been qualified under the old scheme.



Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 150; Cyprus 560 mils; Denmark Dkr 7.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran Rl 135; Iraq ID 0.500; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Jordan JD 0.420; Kuwait KD 0.500; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 120; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 125; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 150; Sweden Skr 6.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L$6.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 100

Running girl clue in murder hunt

From Arthur Osman, Leicester

Leicestershire police said yesterday that a motorist may have seen Caroline Hogg, aged five, trying to run away from her killer the day after she was abducted from near her Edinburgh home.

The motorist, from Derbyshire, who has not been named came forward after seeing an artist's impressions of a man issued last week by Lothian and Borders police. However, he said that the man was not wearing glasses.

The incident occurred at a lay-by on the A444 at Twycross, Leicestershire, on July 9. The girl's body was discovered at the next lay-by, about half a mile south, on July 18.

The police said that the motorist thought it appeared that the girl was trying to run away from the man. He drove on because he believed it was a father and daughter playing tag.

But the man could not recall the make or colour of the car, which was parked at an angle.

The police said it was a vital lead and appealed to any motorist who saw anything similar to come forward at once. It could have been a father playing with his daughter, but it was essential to clarify the incident as soon as possible.

A girl looking frightened was seen in a car near Coldstream in the Borders on the night that Caroline Hogg disappeared. The driver was on the wrong side of the road and going south from Edinburgh. The child was seen by a motorist who stopped to remonstrate.

The girl left a fun fair near her home at Portobello with a scruffy-looking man wearing glasses. Police assume that the man they are looking for my not always wear spectacles.

At Coldstream in July last year Susan Maxwell, aged 11, was taken away by a man believed to be driving a maroon Triumph 2000 car. Her body was found in a lay-by near Uttoxeter, Staffordshire.

Mr Hector Clark, assistant Chief Constable of Northumbria, who is coordinating the murder hunts, believes the same man could have been responsible.

● Detectives hunting the murderer of Susan Renhard, aged 21, *an art student*, at Castleton, Derbyshire, appealed yesterday to a family of eight to contact them (the Press Association reports).

The police have established *that the family* of four or five adults and some children, were sitting at the bottom of Cave Dale around the time of the murder on June 27.

هكذا من الأصل

Irish solicitor describes 25-hour ordeal tied to a tree by kidnappers

From Richard Ford, Enniskerry, co Wicklow

A wealthy solicitor was recovering at his home in the co Wicklow hills yesterday after being kidnapped for 25 hours and tied to a tree on a disused military range.

He was found early yesterday after a telephone call to his home. A huge police operation while he was missing had involved a press blackout, monitoring of telephome calls and surveillance of his 40-acre estate. An Ir£50,000 ransom had been demanded.

Mr William Somerville, aged 45, a Protestant partner in one of Dublin's leading firms of solicitors, was taken from his home at Enniskerry after persuading the masked gunmen not to take his eldest son James, aged 14, as a hostage, which had been their original intention.

He described yesterday how he was driven away with a bag over his head on Tuesday night by a gunman wearing camouflage, a stocking mask and bandolier.

He was first driven to woods near by and was then taken to the military range, five miles from his home, where his arms and legs were tied before he was bound to the tree.

He received no food during his ordeal and said that he was watched by people in the woods.

Mr Somerville said that his worst moments were during the second night. "I was just cold and very tired. I did not know what was happening and I was thinking about other things", he said.

Mrs Manon Somerville said that she had feared for her husband's life because one of the gunmen had said: "You know who we are. You know what happens to informers."

The police said that no ransom had been paid and Mr Somerville said: "I would not have agreed to any ransom being paid: I do not know where it would have come from."

The kidnapping began shortly after Mr and Mrs Somerville went out, when a masked man who had been hiding in the bushes surprised James as he fed two dogs.

The man put a sawn-off shotgun to the boy's head and while his two younger brothers Charles and Edward were upstairs asleep the man demanded to see the security system of the house.

"I was frightened but he was quite nice and gave me a glass of milk", James said.

When they returned Mr and Mrs Somerville were confronted by the man, speaking with a Northern Ireland accent, who locked them in their cellar after making his ransom demand.

Mrs Somerville pleaded "as any mother would have done" to take her son's place. It was finally agreed that her husband would be taken instead.

She said that she only saw one man but had the impression that someone else was outside.

After the police were contacted Special Branch officers were posted in the house and a series of telephone calls was made and monitored. At 11pm on Wednesday a call was made to the house with a message saying where Mr Somerville could be found.

His brother-in-law collected him, accompanied by armed police, and the family was reunited at 1am yesterday, after Mrs Somerville had been placed under sedation.

Earlier in the day the police had stopped a man driving a car in Bray not far from the Somervilles' home. He was still being questioned in Dublin yesterday. A search is being made for a man thought to be involved in the abduction.

The police do not think that there was any paramilitary involvement in the abduction, which happened only days after they had foiled a Provisional IRA attempt to kidnap Mr Galen Weston, a wealthy Canadian businessman, from his home 10 miles away.

Mr Somerville could think of no reason why he should have been picked out as a target, although his undoubted wealth could be one factor. He was also vulnerable as a man with a young family.

The family speaks with an educated English accent and the three children go to school in England.

As a solicitor Mr Somerville specializes in personal taxation and tax planning. The practice in which he is a partner deals with civil and commercial rather than criminal law.

Educated at a leading Protestant boarding school and Trinity College, Dublin, Mr Somerville worked with the British Civil Service in Kenya before returning to Dublin, where he is a leading member of the Church of Ireland.

He has cattle and breeds Arab horses. He has denied that he or his firm of solicitors had any links with the Royal Family.



Mr Somerville, reunited yesterday with his wife Manon and son James.

Wombnoise on tape lulls babies to sleep

By a Staff Reporter

Sleepless nights may be a thing of the past for new parents as a result of tests at a Sheffield hospital using a special tape recording of sounds of the womb.

It has been proved, during a six-week experiment with 27 babies, that the tape is more effective than patting, rocking, stroking or talking.

The technique was developed by five Japanese doctors, who decided to find out why so many infants become restless, driving their parents to desperation. It was, apparently, because babies miss the soothing noises of the womb.

Tiny microphones were placed in the womb, a swishing sound like blood rushing through veins was produced and babies were quickly lulled to sleep in large numbers, much to their parents' relief.

Senior Nursing Officer Patricia Callis, of the Northern General Hospital, Sheffield, was delighted yesterday when one baby went obediently off to sleep, soothed by the tape, for a BBC television programme.

"It's wonderful", she said. "The majority of babies go off to sleep within five minutes, but it ranges from one minute to 15.

"The tape has 25 minutes of the sounds on each side. It came out on top of all other methods we tried. The only time it doesn't work is when they need feeding.

"Even the mothers find the tape soothes them. One redhead who was there during the trials said she wished she could get hold of one so that she could get off to sleep herself."

The hospital now has two of the tapes, one for each of its post-natal units. It thinks they could be a boon in cases of child abuse.

Tests first showed in the 1960s that babies will go tp sleep faster to the recorded noise of a human heartbeat or similar sound.

Dr Harold Gamsu, consultant paediatrician to King's College Hospital, London, recalled experiments performed six or seven years ago. "We found we had to play the tape very loudly in order to have any great effect – the staff didn't particularly enjoy it", he said. "Things may have improved since them."

Inglorious start for grouse season

By Stephen Goodwin

The opening of the grouse season seems likely to produce more action off the moors than provide satisfactory sport for guns paying up to £400 a day.

Although the British Field Sports Society describes prospects as variable, most other authorities expect a poor start to the season, with an improvement next month.

The wet spring disrupted nesting and there was also a great deal of disease. Some birds reared second broods, but the young are still very small.

Three grouse moors in the Peak National Park plan to open today, instead of the usual six, to give stocks time to recover. Several estates in Scotland have cancelled their let shooting and the Saudi royal family are among the foreigners to call off shooting holidays.

The estate agents Strutt and Parker, the biggest British agents for sporting lets, consider themselves fortunate in not having anything booked for the early days of the season. "If we had lets I could well have expected cancellations. The birds might well not be of a decent size to shoot."

Five days grouse-shooting with accommodation can cost a team of eight guns up to £20,000.

One typical North of England estate of 35,000 acres, including 11,000 acres of heather moorland, earns 80 per cent of its income from sporting fees and game in a good season. In 1981, this totalled £57,000.

In Peak Park about 200 anti-blood sport demonstrators intend to beat the moors and occupy butts to try to disrupt shooting this morning. Later a number of protesters are due to appear at Mansfield County Court, when landowners will seek an injunction to prevent them going on land in the park.

Mr Christopher Williamson, an executive committee member of the League Against Cruel Sports, is among those summoned to appear, although the league is not involved in the protest.

Three big hotel groups, Trust House Forte, Thistle Hotels and Stakis Hotels, are engaged in a race to bring grouse from their hotels in Aviemore to the groups' hotels in Central London.

But it will also be on the board at Tubby Clark's transport café on the A1 near Biggleswade. Grouse with chips, baked beans and bread and butter, followed by pudding, and a mug of tea will cost £1.50.

Reforms proposed on meat labelling laws

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

The Government made a second attempt yesterday to win support for sweeping reforms of the meat labelling laws. If its plans are accepted, many of the brown discs now labelled simply as "burgers" would have to be called "economy burgers" to indicate that they contained comparatively little meat. Packets of slices now described simply as "ham" would have to indicate how much water had been injected into the meat.

The proposed new rules are a response to recommendations made by a food study group in 1980. If accepted they will not take effect for more than two years.

Mr John Bamford, head of food standards ot the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said in a letter to industrialists and consumer groups yesterday that the new version of the suggested rules is in some ways stricter than the first one issued two years ago.

The new rules would apply to pies, sausages, burgers and fish paste, but not to haggis or black pudding. They would require anything described as a burger to contain at least 80 per cent meat, of which at least 65 per cent would have to be lean.

Under present rules it is legal to call the product a burger if it contains less meat than that. The proposed new rules say that a dish with between 60 and 79 per cent meat must be called an economy burger. Butchers who sell loose burgers in their shops would be required to display a label showing both the price and the percentage of meat in them.

Pies made at home by members of voluntary organizations for sale on stalls would have to meet the law.

Foot takes poetic day off

Mr Michael Foot, leader of the Opposition, took a day off from politics yesterday to take part in the Wordsworth Summer Conference at Dove Cottage, Grasmere in Cumbria.

He walked round Grasmere lake before breakfast with about twenty members of the conference and then attended a lecture and a seminar.

Mr Foot was also invited to receive, on behalf of the Dove Cottage trustees, a letter written by Wordsworth to critic William Hazlitt in 1804. This has just been bought for the Wordsworth Museum by the Liverpool based Philip Holt and Rathbone Trusts for £800.

Mr George Holt, of the Holt Shipping family, travelled to Grasmere yesterday to present it to the museum.

Irate woman bowls over batsman

A woman marched on to a cricket pitch yesterday demanding an apology from opening batsman Robin Smith who had just hit the ball through the window of her flat overlooking the ground.

Mrs Iris Clarke, aged 62, refused to give back the ball and a quarrel erupted in front of spectators at the match between the Hampshire Second XI and a Southern League side on Hampshire's county ground in Southampton.

Mrs Clarke said: "They told me I was holding up their game. I said that if they could break my windows I could spoil their silly cricket. That seemed to stump them for a moment.

"They were all so smug about it. I didn't think it was funny at all."

A Hampshire Cricket Club spokesman said: "We will not pay for damage of this kind as the flats have an insurance policy.

Mrs Clarke vowed: "They are not getting their ball back."

Equality urged for male prostitutes

Homosexual importuning should no longer be punishable by imprisonment, the criminal law committee of the Law Society has recommended.

Women are no longer imprisoned for soliciting, and the committee urges in a report published yesterday that homosexual and heterosexual prostitutes should be treated the same.

The report of the solicitor's committee is a response to a review of the law on prostitution and related offences by the Criminal Law Revision Committee (CLRC).

The solicitors approve of a CLRC suggestion that the law should no longer refer to brothels. This would have "the distinct advantage of avoiding arguments about what does and what does not constitute the brothel". No offence would be committed where the premises were used for prostitution by not more than two prostitutes having their home there.

The Law Society committee agrees that there should be a new offence to deal with "kerb crawlers". But it opposes a much wider offence to catch all those who accost women for sex in public, in case an "importunate boyfriend" fell into the net.

At present men who ask women for sexual intercourse from their cars are not committing an offence. The CLRC proposes that it should be illegal to accost a woman from a car for sexual purposes, so as "to put her in fear" or "cause her annoyance", or to accost her for prostitution.

The solicitors also suggest "casual" prostitutes – probably driven to the streets by poverty – should be treated differently from the "professional", through the system of giving cautions. The aim would be to encourage the "casual" to give up prostitution.

● The Department of Health is to advise homosexuals and other people at risk from Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (Aids) not to give blood.

There is growing concern that the fatal illness, first noted among American homosexuals, could be transmitted through blood transfusions to people otherwise not at risk.

The advice will be contained in leaflets now being prepared at the Health Department for distribution to blood donor centres.

One doctor in charge of a regional blood-transfusion centre said last night that the pamphlet would describe what Aids was and list the high-risk groups: homosexuals, particularly those with more than one partner, drug addicts who inject themselves with drugs into a vein, and partners of people who have Aids.

There have been 14 cases of Aids in Britain so far. Five victims have died. One of the sufferers is a haemophilic who would have received large quantities of a form of donated blood.

TV jingles warning to advertisers

By Kennth Gosling

Teachers and parents worried about slang and bad grammar in television commercials can take comfort today from the fact that the Independent Broadcasting Authority is also concerned.

Jungles like the Milk Marketing Board's "Gotta lotta bottle" tend to be taken up and chanted by children; and the IBA's advertising control division says it is a matter for advertisers to look at, although the authority is not proposing to reject commercials on those grounds alone.

The matter has come to ahead with the publication of last month's summary of comments and complaints to the IBA about television and radio commercials.

The IBA says it gets many complaints about the possible effect of jingles on children's speech, but maintains there is no evidence to suggest that it has long-term effects. "But it is a matter which should seriously be considered by advertisers and agencies".

Mr Harry Theobalds, the authority's head of advertiseng control, said "You could equally argue the same thing about material in programmes.

Most of the 24 complaints last month were from viewers and listeners commenting on *The Mail on Sunday's* series on the Yorkshire Ripper case by Mr Ronald Gregory.

The IBA says: "We noted the fairl large number of objections to this advertising and we acknowledge the force of the argument about offensiveness to public feeling. We also believe it was a mistake for the hoax tapes to be included in the commercial".

Inquest opens on Arne case man

An inquest was opened at Westminster yesterday on the man wanted by police over the killing of Mr Peter Arne, the actor.

Signor Giuseppe Perusi, a 32-year-old teacher, of Verona, Italy, was identified from photographs shown to his friend, Signorina Daniela Saoncella, who gave an address in South Kensington, London. Signor Perusi was found by river polce at Wandsworth on August 4. The inquest was adjourned until September 7.

Beer honours Himalaya run

Richard and Adrian Crane, the Cumbrian brothers who ran 2,000 miles over the Himalayas and have raised more than £27,000 for charity, are to have a special beer launched in their honour.

Jennings Brothers of Cockermouth, will donate the profits on more than 18,000 bottles of "Marathon Ale" to the same charity, Intermediate Technology Development, which supplies simple tools to Third World countries.

Hang gliding helper killed

A man aged 19 who was killed in a 200ft fall at a Lake District beauty spot on Wednesday night had been helping a friend to hang-glide, police said yesterday.

Mr Jonathan White, of Stainbeck Road, Leeds, was on Walla Crag in Borrowdale, helping Mr Keirnon Tew, of Bucstone Oval, Leeds, to take off when the hang-glider seemed to veer back and Mr White slipped off the cliff top.

Bone boy better

Doctors at the Royal Marsden Hospital in Sutton, Surrey, were "very pleased" yesterday with the progress of Simon Jenkins, aged two, the youngest patient to receive a bone marrow transplant. They will know in a week if the operation has succeeded.

Fine on rape victim for carrying knife

From Our Correspondent
Leeds

A rape victim was fined £150 yesterday for carrying a flick knife which she claimed was for self-defence. Helena Conningham, aged 21, who has been attacked twice in the last year, received the fine after a judge told her that a jury had decided that on the day in question she had the knife for an offensive purpose.

As she left Leeds Crown Court surrounded by 60 women demonstrators she said: "I am very pleased that I was not jailed. I think that now I will have to put up with the threat of being attacked or raped again".

Yesterday the protestors, some from the group called Women Against Violence Against Women, gathered outside the court to wait for the sentence on Conningham, of Mexborough Avenue, Leeds, which had been deferred for six months so that she could complete a sociology degree at Leeds university.



Helena Conningham in Leeds yesterday

Yesterday the court was told by Miss Gillian Whitear, for the prosecution, that the knife was found when Conningham and another woman were arrested outside the Odeon Cinema in Leeds while making a CND protest.

Miss Celia Groves, for the defence, said that Conningham had been raped and attacked twice. She said: "This young woman has that knife purely for her own protection.

Murder charge

Dr Keith Robinson of Tennyson Road, Worthing, was remanded in custody by Worthing magistrates yesterday charged with murdering Mrs Margaret Monnier, also aged 63, of Warwich Gardens, Worthing, on Tuesday.

Young 'still expect traditional marriage'

By Richard Dowden

Marriage is adapting rather than changing radically, according to Miss Catherine Guy of the National Guidance Council.

In a pamphlet published today she says: "In many respects marriage is still the same as it was years ago".

Her findings are based on material from discussion groups, personal experience and surveys collected by marriage guidance counsellors in 1981.

They suggest that:

Almost all young people want to get married and most are prepared to accept cohabitation only as a preliminary to marriage;

More girls than boys expect marriage to be permanent and almost three quarters of young people expect faithfulness from their partners;

Most young people expect to have children in marriage;

Despite a general agreement that men and women should share housework, when questioned in detail, men were less willing to do jobs like changing and washing nappies;

A very high proportion of young unmarried people wanted a church wedding though they were not predominantly churchgoing. Over half the weddings in Britain are civil.

Miss Guy says that unemployment and the changing roles of men and women will be key factors in determining the future of marriage.

Asking about Marriage (Catherine Guy. Available from NMGC Bookshop, Little Church Street, Rugby CV21 3AP. £2.50 plus 25p postage).

Reagan to hold weekend summit in Mexico on crisis in his backyard

From John Carlin, Mexico City

President Reagan and President Miguel de la Madrid are due to meet on Sunday in La Paz, in the Mexican peninsula of Baja California. According to both Mexican and American officials, bilateral issues will take a back seat to the potentially far-reaching conflicts in Central America.

The expected presence of Mr George Shultz, American Secretary of State, Mr Langhorne Motley, the Assistant Secretary of State for Latin America, and Señor Bernardo Sepúlveda, the Mexican Foreign Minister and guiding light of the Contadora peace initiative, underlines the importance that will be given to Central America.

There is speculation in both American and Mexican press that the presidential platitudes that will no doubt conclude the meeting will mask what in *reality will prove to have been a* head-on clash.

A month ago President de la Madrid called an urgent meeting in Cancún of the Presidents of the four countries which make up the Contadora group, Colombia, Venezuela, Panama and Mexico.

At the end of that meeting, the Contadora Presidents issued a joint statement, "the Cancún Declaration for Peace in Central America", *in which they were* careful to avoid any direct reference to the countries involved in the regional conflict. Nevertheless, most analysts interpreted the declaration as, among other things, a criticism of the United States'

However, an announcement by Washington just two days later that it was both dispatching a powerful naval force to Central America's Pacific coast *and sending about 5,000 troops* for military manoeuvres in Honduras provoked only a muted response from the Mexican Government. Señor Sepúlveda commented merely that the American move was "inopportune".

At a time of economic crisis, the Mexican Government is extremely concerned that the revolutionary contagion might spread north through Central America, a possibility that would become more likely if *Nicaragua and Honduras went* to war, or El Salvador fell to the guerrillas.

President Reagan's policies may provoke a war in Central America but, diplomats in Mexico City believe, they have at least as good a chance of bludgeoning out a peace as the so far *ill-fated diplomacy of the* Contadora group.

● WASHINGTON: The Reagan Administration's diplomatic efforts in Central America are gaining momentum amid hopeful signs of early talks between the US-backed Government of El Salvador and the left-wing guerrillas (Christopher Thomas writes).

The strategy to facilitate regional talks, but not to *participate, is beginning to show* results, according to a senior White House official.

US assessments suggest that Salvadorean troops are for now beating back the guerrillas to well-defined areas, but it is recognized that they could merely be regrouping.

They continue to be well armed, mainly by stealing from the military and buying on the international market. Supplies *from Nicaragua probably* represent a minor source, according to Central American diplomats in Washington.

Dr Henry Kissinger, head of a presidential commission considering long-term policy options in Central America, met President Reagan yesterday after the swearing-in of the 12 commission members on Wednesday. Dr Kissinger pledged that the group would produce "the fullest and fairest report of which we are capable".

There are two Hispanic members of the commission, one of whom, Mr Henry Cisneros, Mayor of San Antonio, *has provoked a storm* of indignation within the Administration by publicly attacking American interference in Central America.

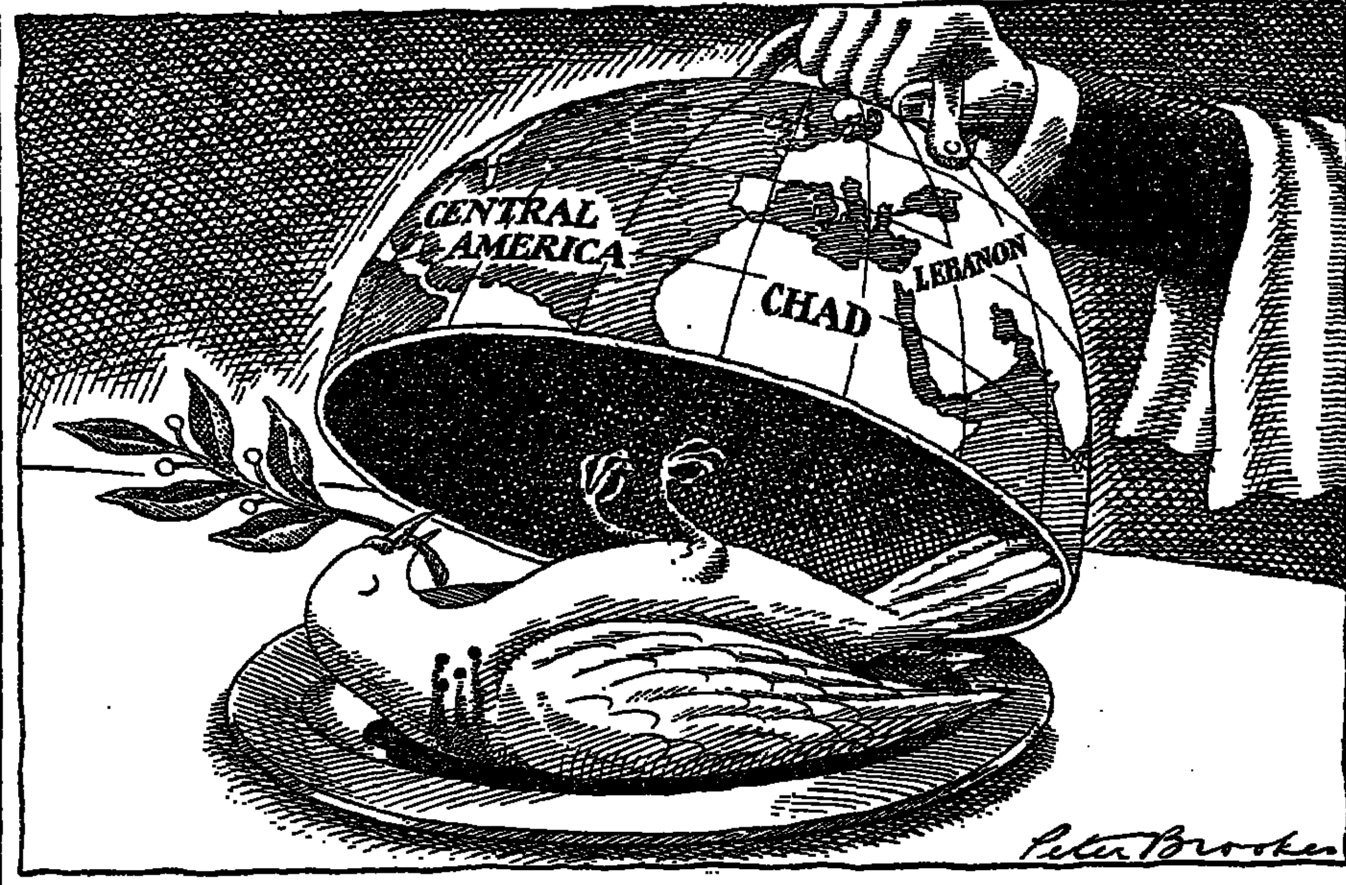
The White House merely commented that Mr Cisneros had demonstrated that the commission would not be a rubber stamp for Administration policy.

The other Hispanic member, Cuban-born Mr Carlos Diaz-Alejandro, Economics Professor at Yale, has often been accused of being sympathetic to President Castro of Cuba.

● COMAYAGUA: US troops have erected a city of tents near this northern Honduran town, headquarters for the largest military manoeuvres ever held in Central America (Reuter reports). About 100 troops of the so-called Readiness Command arrived two days ago.

● GUATEMALA CITY: Señor Eduardo Castillo Arriola has been replaced by Señor Fernando Andrade as Foreign *Minister (Reuter reports). Señor* Andrade is expected to take a harder line on Nicaragua.

● MOSCOW: The Soviet *Foreign Ministry protested* to the US Embassy about the stopping of the freighter Aleksandr Ulyanov in the Pacific and the questioning of the captain (Reuter reports).



The Glorious Twelfth

Church assembly ends on radical note

Vancouver (NYT, Reuter) – The sixth assembly of the World Council of Churches ended yesterday with votes condemning nuclear weapons, calling for a Middle East settlement that takes into account the plight of the *Palestinians, condemning* US policy in Central America and calling for economic sanctions against South Africa.

The resolution on the Middle East followed the general direction of the council's past actions. While recognizing the right of Israel and Arab countries to have secure boundaries, it called for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the West Bank, and advocated a negotiated settlement that included the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

In addition, the resolution warned Christians in the West to recognize that their guilt over the fate of the Jews may have influenced their views of the conflict in the Middle East, and led to uncritical support for Israeli policies.

The 900 delegates approved a statement accusing the Reagan Administration of trying to destabilize the Nicaraguan Government as part of an effort to "contain the aspirations of the Central American peoples".

An attempt by US delegates to soften the language by deleting specific mention of the *United States in a section* opposing foreign military intervention in the region was decisively rejected on a show of hands. Delegates also voted to renew their denunciation of apartheid, and asked churches to campaign for the withdrawal of investments by companies doing business in South Africa.

The motion included a suggestion by Bishop Desmond Tutu, the head of the South *African Council of Churches*, that it should express "love and care" for white South Africans.

The earlier vote on nuclear disarmament described the production of nuclear weapons as "a crime against humanity".

The most heated controversy of the 18-day assembly came on Tuesday, when the delegates narrowly voted against a Norwegian bishop's motion calling for an immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

But there was an enthusiastic show of unity earlier when the delegates endorsed plans for a world conference on Christian doctrinal unity in 1987. It *would involve the Roman* Catholic Church.

4 miles
BEIRUT
Beirut-Damascus highway
Syrian front-line
Yarze
Baabda
Lebanese Army artillery
Airport
N
Aley
Bhamdoun
Bchamoun
PHALANGE
DRUZE
Kfar Matta
Damour
LEBANESE ARMY
SHELLING
Three Ministers held
Moukhtara
Ministers kidnapped here
Baadarane

Israelis on currency buying spree

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The economic crisis facing the Begin Government remained unresolved yesterday, as many Israelis continued buying foreign currency in the belief that a second devaluation will soon follow this week's cut in the value of the shekel by 7.5 per cent.

Israel radio said the continued high demand for foreign bank notes reflected public sceptism about repeated Treasury denials that a second devaluation was being contemplated.

The Government is now drawing up a programme of new taxes and swingeing cuts in ministerial budgets to rescue the economy and pay for the occupation of Lebanon, estimated at $1m a day.

Mr Yoram Aridor, the Finance Minister, told a conference of Jewish fund-raisers here that Israel faced two challenges: the economic recession in the West and the *high cost of the* Lebanon war.

"Since we cannot add to our state budget and must pay new bills, we have no alternative but to cut our budget", he said. The ministerial economic committee has already agreed unanimously on a taxation package which will soon be presented for endorsement by the full Cabinet.

The Cabinet will also be *asked to consider a Treasury* demand for a 20bn shekel cut in the defence budget, which is being fiercely resisted by the new minister, Mr Moshe Arens.

There were unconfirmed reports in political circles yesterday that Mr Arens – current favourite to succeed Mr Menachem Begin as leader of the Likud coalition – might press for withdrawal from *Lebanon if the amount to be* pruned from his budget is not substantially reduced.

The planned new taxes are certain to prove unpopular and worsen the Government's poor standing in the opinion polls.

The new austerity package is designed to claw in 15bn shekels. It includes a doubling in the tax levied on every Israeli travelling abroad to $100; the imposition of 15 per cent value-*added tax on all fresh* fruit and vegetables; a new tax on child allowances;

It was learnt last night that the decision to devalue was taken at a meeting between Mr Aridor, Mr Begin and Mr Moshe Mandelbaum, the governor of the Bank of Israel.

Troubles at sea and in space

Soviet atom submarine salvage in Pacific

From Philip Taubman (NYT), Washington

A nuclear-powered Soviet submarine sank in the North Pacific in June, according to American intelligence officials apparently killing all

The United States did not know whether the submarine, which was built to carry cruise missiles, was armed with them when it sank or whether there were any nuclear warheads on board.

The Soviet Government conducted an elaborate salvage effort that ended recently when the submarine was floated to the surface.

The salvage operation was conducted in part to prevent the US from trying to recover the vessel, they said, just as with the attempt to raise a sunken Soviet submarine in the early 1970s.

Intelligence officials said at the time that the CIA had recovered part of the submarine but had been unable to salvage the section that contained sensitive coding equipment.

The cause of the latest is unknown. The submarine, which belonged to a class code-named Charlie by the Western allies, sank in deep water in the Pacific off the Kanchatka peninsula. The Soviet Navy operates a base at Petropavlodvsk on the peninsula, and salvage operations began almost immediately.

Charlie-class submarines, the first of which went into operation in 1969, can carry up *to eight cruise missiles fitted* with nuclear warheads, according to American officials.

Shagari's post-victory priorities

Lagos (Reuter) – President Shagari of Nigeria, fresh from a landslide victory at the polls, said yesterday, that the economy and agriculture would be the priorities of his new *administration.*

He polled more than 12 million votes – more than four million ahead of his closest *rival,* Chief Obafemi Awolowo of the Unity Party of Nigeria – according to final results released early yesterday.

He said he was not concerned about opposition protests of widespread election malpractice and allegations of rigging by his National Party of Nigeria (NPN).

"Nigerians like to complain, especially when they lose", he said. "Nigerians understand this *and I do not take it very* seriously".

He said that the first civilian-run elections in Nigeria for nearly 20 years had proved that democracy had been reestablished. "I am pleased we have proved wrong those who believe we are not capable of running free and fair elections without violence".

He said that there would be a Cabinet shake-up after his inauguration on October *1* but no change of policy. "What we are immediately concerned with is the state of the economy and our task is to tackle the problem of recession."

Mr Shagari gave no further details, but earlier Professor Emmanuel Edozien, his special adviser on economic affairs, said there would be no relaxation of austerity measures imposed in April last year to cut *down on imports.*

"We do not intend to be deluded into reverting to old habits by a change of fortunes in *oil", he said.* "We should not see the cut-down on imports as temporary. The pressure will be kept up, although the levels may change."

Cosmonaut lifts veil on near crash of Soyuz

From Richard Owen, Moscow

The relevation that a Soviet spacecraft narrowly avoided crashing into an orbiting space laboratory earlier this year is seen as further evidence that the Soviet authorities have decided *to be a little more open* about accidents and near-accidents.

Writing in the armed forces newspaper *Red Star* this week, Colonel Vladimir Titov gave the first public explanation of what went wrong with the Soyuz T8 mission.

The Soyuz craft, with a crew of two commanded by Colonel Titov, was supposed to dock with the orbiting space laboratory Salyut 7 on April 22 in a triumphant demonstration of Soviet space expertise coinciding with celebrations in Moscow of Lenin's birthday anniversary. Instead, the docking had to be aborted at the last moment and there were fears for the cosmonauts' lives.

In his article Colonel Titov admitted that the failure, attributed by Tass at the time to "*Deviation from the norm of* the planned orbit", had been due to an antenna malfunction.

Initially, the crew were in touch with ground control, firing their engines in 50 second bursts as they manoeuvred towards the massive station.

With the lights of the station only 160 yards away, Colonel Titov decided they were going too fast. "It seemed possible we were going to crash, so I fired *the engines to move the craft* down", he wrote. When they emerged from the "dead zone" the crew were instructed by ground control to return

Help sought to identify sick Briton

A scared and bewildered Englishman, lying in a hospital bed in the United States after a car crash, is desperately trying to remember who he is. He could be helped by radio listeners who are calling the BBC with possible clues about his identity (the Press Association reports).

It was reported that the blond man, aged about 24 and 5ft 10in tall, is in hospital in Portland, Oregow, "rather scared" at not knowing his identity. He *thought his name could* be David Miller. He had no passport or papers to identify him.

He was injured in a car crash on July 30 and taken to the Emmanuel Hospital, Portland. A hospital worker said that "Mr Miller" remembered living in a flat in Finchley, north London.

Argentina puts on the brakes

Buenos Aires (Reuter) – Argentina's military Government has announced tighter state controls on the economy to curb inflation and help industrial debts.

The measures, which include total state control of interest rates and tighter restrictions on prices and wages, were announced in a government statement after a *Cabinet* meeting yesterday.

Seoul amnesty

Seoul (AP) – The South Korean Government announced an amnesty affecting 1,944 people, including 695 political prisoners, most of whom are already out of prison. The measure coincides with independence celebrations.

Wind to rescue

Cape Town (Reuter) – Freak *southerly winds spread the huge* oil slick from the broken Spanish tanker away from South Africa's Atlantic coastline yesterday. Officials described the escape from a disastrous fouling of the shore as miraculous.

Volta choice

Ouagadougou (AFP) – Captain Thomas Sankara, Upper Volta's new left-wing ruler, has appointed Major Boucary Jean-Baptiste Lingani, to be head of the country's armed forces, according to an official source.

Chase tragedy

Coachella (AP) – *Eleven* people were killed when a car, being chased by a border patrol, collided on Wednesday with a *truck near hear. The crash* occured on Highway 86, know as California's Blood Alley.

Ethiopia crisis

Addis Ababa (Reuter) – More than a million people are in urgent need of food relief in drought-stricken areas of northern Ethiopia, accroding to a US congressional delegation.

Palace facelift

Peking (Reuter) – Restoration work has begun at the site of Peking's old imperial Summer Palace, sacked and razed by an Anglo-French force in 1860. Known as the Yuanmingyuan (garden of *perfection* and light), the palace complex was built between 1709 and 1772.

10 years' grace

Dar es Salaam (AP) – China has agreed to postpone for 10 years the repayment of a £340m loan made to Tanzania and Zambia for construction of the Tazara railway between the two countries.

Golfer 'stable'

Sydney (Reuter) – The Australian golfer Jack Newton, who lost his right arm and an eye when he walked into the propeller of a light aircraft, is still in a serious but *stable* condition.

Mea culpa

Sante Fe, New Mexico (AP) – Chief Justice Vern Payne of New Mexico fined himself $50 (£32) for being five minutes late for a court hearing. "*The reason* I levied the fine is that we have a schedule and there are other people depending on us."

Gelli affair puts Craxi in the shade

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome

A vote of confidence in Italy's first Socialist Government was pushed to the sidelines yesterday as attention was focused on the disappearance of Signor Licio Gelli, head of the banned P2 masonic lodge.

Signor Gelli is wanted here on charges including espionage and complicity in fraudulent bankruptcy. He disappeared from a Swiss prison on Tuesday night shortly before his extradition to Italy was due to be discussed.

His disappearance coincided with the planting of a bomb on a train which exploded near Prato injuring three people. Observers here were quick to point out that the Propaganda 2 lodge has been linked in the past with terrorism. Responsibility for the bombing was claimed by the extreme right-wing terrorist group Black Order.

Senator Giovanni Spandolini, Minister of Defence in the new Government and Prime Minister in the administration which had the Propaganda 2 *lodge declared* illegal, said yesterday: "A year ago with the arrest of Gelli we won a battle but the war against the enemies of democracy is not finished. . . . The moral emergency is not over and we are still in danger."

Signor Bettino Craxi, the new Prime Minister, made no mention of the lodge in his speech opening the confidence debate. He spoke before the news of *Signor Gelli's* disappearance.

If he is to satisfy public opinion Signor Craxi must now give a convincing lead in Parliament to the opening of a new investigation. The least he could do is reestablish the parliamentary commission of inquiry on the lodge.

● GENEVA: Signor Gelli's defence lawyer said yesterday that he believes the masonic leader was *abducted from* Champ Dollon prison in Geneva. Maitre Dominique Poncet the lawyer, said he had never during his months of conversations with Signor Gelli received the slightest impression that he envisaged escaping (Alan McGregor writes).

"He was removed by people – well or ill-intentioned towards him – who do not want him to speak", the lawyer added.

Greece aims at free health service

From Mario Modiano,
Athens

Legislation introducing revolutionary changes in the country's health system has been *tabled in Parliament by the* Socialist Government.

The new system aims to give all citizens free and adequate medical care and make it unnecessary for thousands of Greek patients every year to seek treatment abroad.

Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Prime Minister, said in a television address on Wednesday night that it would put an end to "a situation in which the quality of medical care enjoyed by a citizen depends on his financial means".

The emphasis in the new system is on the full-time hospital doctor who will not be allowed to have a private practice, but will receive an *annual salary ranging between* £3,800 and £14,000, plus overtime an allowances which by Greek standards adds up to very handsome pay.

Greece has the highest ratio of physicians per captia in the EEC, but as most of them work in Athens, patients in the provinces tend to drift to the capital, adding to its problems.

Eastern Sheldt barrage: Memories of 1953 flood disaster

Dutch labour of Hercules to stem the sea

From Robert Shuil
on board MS Stad Zierikzee
Eastern Scheldt

The wails of ships' sirens cut through the calm night on the *Eastern Scheldt in the south*-west yesterday to mark a unique feat of hydraulic engineering.

Dutch engineers had just faultlessly completed the delicate task of gently lowering the first of 66 piers, each the size of a cathedral, to within five centimetres *of their planned* positions on the bed of the estuary, signalling the beginning of the final phase to the *most ambitious* flood prevention scheme ever undertaken by man.

On February 1, 1953, as had happened all too often in this country's history, gales and a spring tide combined to slash through the traditional dykes protecting the islands in the delta where the Scheldt, the Mass and the Rhine flow into the North-Sea. Nearly 2,000 men, women and children died.

***Faced with this toll,* the Dutch decided to mobilize their vast experience in harnessing the sea in an effort to defeat their age-old foe once and for all.**

In 1958 Parliament passed the Delta Act, approving a project which would shorten the Dutch coatline by *about* 440 miles by closing off all the estuaries, with the exception of the Western Scheldt and the new waterway to allow shipping continued access to Antwerp and Rotterdam.

Thirty years and thousands of millions of guilders after the floods, the gigantic scheme, is nearing completion. It has turned tidal areas into lakes and freed the islands from their isolation by *providing roads to* the rest of the country over the dams across the estuaries.

The final estuary to be closed off is the eastern Scheldt and it has provided the biggest challenge of all. Each tide about 1,000 million cubic metres of water and treacherous currents flow through the estuary, which is about five miles wide, with sandbanks and channels up to 60ft deep.

Originally this inlet was to have been closed off entirely by a solid dam. A significant proportion of the Dutch fishing industry is, however, concentrated *in the eastern Scheldt,* including the famous Zeeland oysters.

The complete closure of the estuary would have meant the end of its mussel and oyster industry and the lobster trade. The eastern Scheldt is also a nursery for other species, such as sole, plaice and shrimp.

Under the combined onslaught of the fishing industry and the environmentalists anxious to preserve the area's unique flora and fauna, Parliament decided in June, 1976, that an expensive storm surge *barrier instead of a solid dam* would be built across the Eastern Scheldt.

In these channels 66 piers, weighing between 14,000 and 18,000 tons each, are to be placed by October, 1984. Each pier is placed on a mat the size of a football field to counteract the erosion of the sand on the seabed.

Before the piers are placed by the purpose-built vessel *Ostrea (Oyster),* each *mat* is carefully "hoovered" by a 25 metre-wide vacuum cleaner.

Between the piers 63 sluice *gates will be fitted. They can be* lowered to seal off the estuary completely in the case of heavy storms expected on average about once every two years, or if an oil slick threatens the coast.

A road will be built across the top of the piers, and the whole project is expected to be completed in 1986.

The original estimated cost of the eastern Scheldt project was 4,000m guilders (about £900m) but this estimate has currently risen – only partly due to inflation – to nearly *double that amount.*

The engineers and the Government are confident, however, that at least part of this cost will be recouped in the export of the unique knowhow the project has given them.

Fighting the sea: The lifting barge used to transport huge piers to their positions on the seabed in the eastern Scheldt estuary to form a sea barrage.

Senator opposes lifting sanctions on Poland

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The first senior American emmissary to visit Poland since the lifting of martial law has left Warsaw declaring that economic sanctions should not be abandoned in the immediate future.

Senator Christopher Dodd, a Democrat from Connecticut, said that he had held talks with top government officials including Mr Stanislaw Nieckarz, the Finance Minister, and Mr Janusz Obodowski, the Deputy Prime Minister in charge of the economy, and with Mr Lech Walesa, the leader of the outlawed Solidarity union.

The two ministers had expressed their view that sanctions should be lifted *immediately.* But Mr Dodd said that while the ministers had been "extremely articulate," his recommendation to the *Senate* would be that it was "premature at this particular hour to lift those particular sanctions."

During four hours of confidental talks with Mr Walesa, the senator gained the impression that the Solidarity leader was against the lifting of sanctions. Mr Walesa had said that he was ready "at any time, in any place" to meet the Government and open a dialogue. He had said that political prisoners should be freed.

Mr Dodd, who is a member of both the foreign and the finance committees of *the* Senate, said that the Polish side had expressed strong interest in membership of the International *Monetary Fund,* as well as in the rescheduling of state debts.

Gandhi under pressure over Indian Tamil hostility to Sri Lanka

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

The 40 million Tamils in India are in a state of high indignation about the treatment of their brother Tamils in Sri Lanka.

Feelings in the rest of India, too, are hostile to the Government of Mr J. R. Jayewardene and to what are perceived here as his oppressive actions in banning talk of separatism, and sequesting Tamil-owned properties damaged in the disturbances.

The Indian Prime Minister, Mrs Gandhi, and her ministers are having to pursue a delicate task in their relations with the island Government. They must be seen to be taking positive action to relieve the burden of the Tamils, without transgressing the code of non-interference endorsed by the Non-Aligned Movement of which India is the proud chairman.

The inhabitants of Tamil Nadu – "Tamil-land" as the former Madras state is now called – are enthusiastic supporters of the call for Tamil Eelam, the separate state which the secessionists wish to establish in the north and east of Sri Lanka.

A march of 5,000 Tamil volunteers, who signed a pledge in their own blood not to be deterred, is on its way to the coast of the Palk Strait which separates the island from the mainland.

They will undoubtedly be prevented from doing more than jumping up and down at the edge of the sea and making faces across the water, but their action generates a genuine frisson of fear among certain Sinhalese.

The military forces in the northern province and in the town of Jaffna have a much more real fear, however. They believe that the tamil terrorists are given aid and comfort across the strait.

According to Colonel Mike Silva, who commands the northern forces, the "Tamil Tigers" notonly receive training sessions in Tamil Nadu, they also get medical treatment when wounded, sanctuary when hunted, and a market for the products of their fund-raising robberies.

One effect of the current troubles of the Sri Lankan Tamils had been the establishment in Madras of an office of the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF), the political party representing the Tamils in Sri Lanka.

The front has had offices in Britain and in the US but never before in India. According to the sponsor of the new office, its first task will be to organize refugee camps in Tamil Nadu.

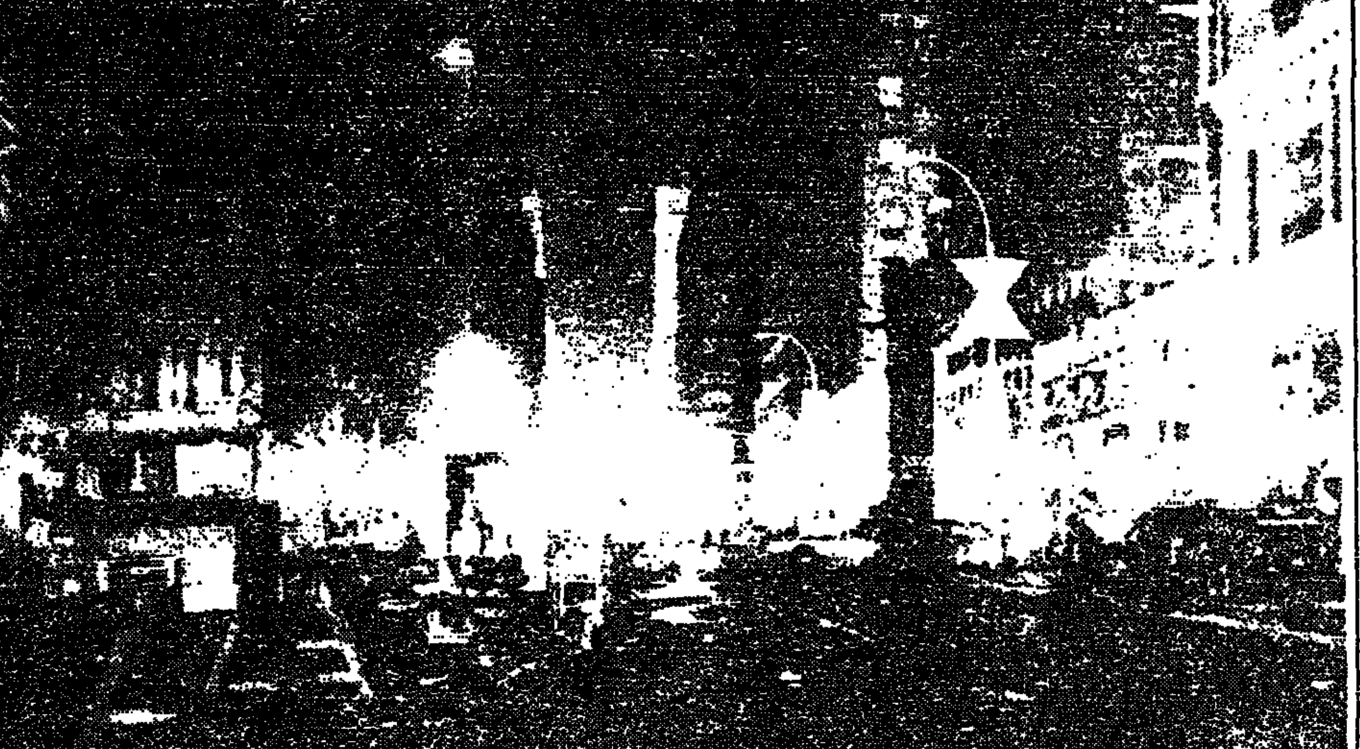
Not to be outdone, the president and the general secretary of the opposition DMK (Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam) in the assembly also resigned, protesting at the central Government's failure to intervene to save the Tamils from "geoncide".

The competition between the chief minister, Mr M. G. Ramachandram's Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (ADMK) and the DMK to see who can be most supportive of the Tamil cause, also has an effect at the centre.

Mrs Gandhi is compelled to take some action in support of the Tamil cause. She cannot afford to alienate the ADMK and the chief minister, whom she is thought to be trying to woo into an electoral alliance.

According to informed observers, the Indian Government's policy now is to work up the dialogue begun in Delhi this week with the visit of the Sri Lankan President's brother, Mr H. W. Jayewardene, into a series of high level political contacts.

● COLOMBO: The leader of the opposition and secretary-general of the TULF, Mr Appapilai Amirthalingam, has sent a letter to President Jayewardene, which could form the basis for top-level negotiations between the Government and the Tamil front (Donovan Moldrich writes).



Fire blacks out Seventh Avenue

Floodlights blazing in blacked-out Seventh Avenue, New York, as emergency services struggle to restore power after a fire at an electricity substation.

The fire plunged the city's fashion industry, in the heart of Manhattan, into darkness during a vital marketing week (Trevor Fishlock writes).

With thousands of buyers in town to look at the new fashion lines, manufacturers yesterday moved their models and clothes into hotel rooms for shows, or fixed up emergency lighting on their own premises.

The blackout intensified the chaos in what is always a frenzied week in a tightly packed and busy part of the city between 30th Street and 42nd Street. More than half of New York's 5.500 clothing makers were affected.

"*It is a blow to the industry at a crucial time*", one of the editors of *Womenswear Daily* said. "But remember that this is a resilient industry and people are getting on with business.

Hundreds of stores, offices and businesses have been knocked out by the power failure, which followed a devastating fire caused by a water main bursting and short-circuiting underground transformers. The electricity company hopes to restore power by Monday.

This was New York's worst power *failure for two years. It is unlikely to* have the spectacular after-effects of the legendary evening blackout of the mid-1960s, which was followed, nine months later, by heavy pressure on the city's maternity wards.

Britain tells Malta to halt Madrid stalling

From Harry Debelius Madrid

Britain called on Malta at the European security review conference here yesterday to stop delaying the conclusion of the meeting. No further amendments to the proposed final document stood any chance of gaining the necessary consensus of all 35 participating countries, Britain said.

Mr Kevin Passmore, of the British delegation, also responded to Malta's warning last week about the danger to the Helsinki process that might result from trying to by-pass Malta and reach an agreement among the 34 remaining Helsinki nations.

He said Britain has no intention of violating the rule of consensus

The Maltese delegation did not reply. Its insistence on incorporating changes in the proposed document to reflect its own concern on Mediterranean security, is the last obstacle in the way of final agreement

If Malta continues to hold out past next Thursday, tentative plans to schedule the final sessions of the conference in the first week of September, with the participation of most of the foreign ministers, may have to be cancelled.

Spain, the host country, said last month that it would not have time to make the necessary preparations for the presence of foreign ministers unless the tentative plan became definite by August 25.



Roo dollar not fair dinkum

News that Australia's new dollar coin will not be "fair dinkum" Australia has set off a storm of protest (Tony Duboudin writes). Dubbed the "Roo dollar", because of the five kangaroos on its reverse, it will be a yellow-gold colour and stamped from a blank made from 92 per cent copper, 6 per cent aluminium and 2 per cent nickel.

The coin will be stamped at the mint in Canberra but the blanks will be made overseas, probably in South Korea.

A Treasury spokesman explained that the contract would be goin, to an overseas company because there was no company in Australia capable of producing the base metal.

Hectic visit to Dhaka for Yaqub

Dhaka (AFP) – Bangladesh, the country which emerged from a war aginst Pakistan 12 years ago, held talks with Pakistan here yesterday which were described as free and frank.

They were between the respective foreign ministers, Mr A. R. Shams-Ud Doha and Sahabzada Yaqub Kahan, and covered bilateral, regional and international issues, an official spokesman said.

It was the Pakistani foreign minister's first official visit to Bangladesh. The two minsiters would continue to discuss all issues of mutual concern, the spokesman said. He declined to answer queries on specific issues being discussed.

Bangladesh and Pakistan have a long list of such issues, including the question of repatriation for the remaining 300,000 stranded Bihari Muslims who opted for Pakistan after the emergence of Bangladesh, the division of assests and liabilities between Dhaka and Islamabad and trade imbalances.

Queen is still regent, says Swazi minister

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

A 15-year-old prince who is at public school in England has been officially named as the future King of Swaziland but there were signs yesterday of a bitter feud developing between factions of the royal family.

Within hours of the dismissal on Wednesday as Regent of Queen Dzeliwe – known to Swazis at the *Indlovukazi* or Great She-Elephant – Prince Bkikimpi, the Prime Minister, announced that Prince Mokhosetive, when he is 21, will succeed King Sobhuza II, who died last August after ruling for 61 years.

The young prince, whose name means "King of the Nation" is the son of the New Queen Regent, Queen Ntombi, who like Queen Dzeliwe, was one of King Sobhuza's 100 wives. He is attending Greehill House School, a unit of Sherborne college.

But yesterday, one of the most powerful men in Zwaziland, Prince Gabheni, the Minister of Home Affairs and head of the Defence Council, denounced Queen Dzeliwe's dismissal as unconstitutional and illegal. He said that despite a notice to the contrary in the government gazette, "Queen Dzeliwe is still regent. She has not been replaced."

Sources in Mbabane, the capital of the small kingdom on South Africa's eastern border, said: "It is not a power struggle in the accepted Western sense but is more about the spirit and ethos of the royal family. Prince Gabheni feels that Queen Dzeliwe's dismissal is a grave insult to Swazi tradition."

Prince Gabheni is one of the late King Sobhuza's more than 400 sons but because he was not the only son of his mother he *can never succeed* to the throne.

Observers noted that in naming Prince Makhosetive as the future king, the Prime Minister appealed for the support of the Army, the police and the civil service – all of which fall under Prince Gabheni's sphere of influence.

According to the Prime Minister, a delegation of Swazi elders will travel shortly to Britain to bring Prince Makhosetive home and introduce him to his people. It is likely that he will complete his education abroad before returning to Swaziland permanently.

Since King Sobhuza's death the kingdom has been in a state of uncertainty over how to maintain its traditions of absolute monarchy in the face of growing demands by educated younger Swazis for a constitutional form of government.

Britons decide against caning appeal

By Rodney Cowton

At least five of the six Britons who have been sentenced to long terms in prison and to receive hundreds of strokes of the cane have decided not to appeal against their sentences.

They were visited in jail on Wednesday by Mr Douglas Scrafton, a British Embassy official and the Foreign Office said yesterday that they had decided not to appeal.

The sentences were imposed last Sunday after the six men had admitted offences involving alcohol, which is banned in Saudi Arabia. The Foreign Office is expected to obtain official confirmation of their sentences, and of the charges, when an official goes to the court in Riyadh tomorrow.

It is believed that the charges related to alleged plans to take large quantities of whisky into the country

Birth rate soars in Hongkong refugee camps

From Richard Hughes, Hongkong

A soaring birth rate in Hongkong's crowded camps for Vietnamese refugees still awaiting resettlement, has become a serious problem, it was admitted at the closing 1982-83 session of Hongkong's Legislative Council or parliament.

There were 544 births in the camps between July last year and last June, boosting the refugee population by 4.3 per cent to 12.000. In the preceding 12 months, the increase was 466 or 3.3 per cent. Hongkong's population increase last year was 1.7 per cent.

Mr Patrick Williamson, the actiing security minister, pointed out that Caritas, the Roman Catholic welfare organization, had introduces "a family life education programme" into one central camp "not only for married couples."

SPECTRUM

Michael Cimino was responsible for the true-life Hollywood disaster of *Heaven's Gate*, which cost $40m and brought a major studio to its knees. In London for a second opinion, he talked to **Nicholas Wapshott**

Sympathy for the bedevilled



Cimino on the set of Heaven's Gate: an offer he couldn't refuse.

The history of Hollywood is strewn with expensive failures. Erich von Stroheim's *Greed* of 1923 began as an extravagant 10-hour epic, only to be cut down on Irving Thalberg's orders to a mere two-and-a-half hours. Sam Peckinpah's *Major Dundee* ran into similar trouble in 1965, causing him years without work until he bounced back with *The Wild Bunch*. But no recent flop has so caught the imagination as the story of Michael Cimino's *Heaven's Gate*. It has become a by-word for disaster, the most notorious example of a young director, given his head and showered in money, turning in a grandiose, unpopular, unmarketable turkey.

This week Cimino flew into London to introduce, for the first time in Britain, the original, uncut version of *Heaven's Gate*. Four days of screenings at the National Film Theatre this weekend will be the latest event in a slow campaign to have the film reassessed. Already the full-length print has been seen in Venice and Rome. In Paris, so many wanted to attend the single showing at the Palais Chaillot that the doors of the Cinémathèque were unhinged by those left outside. They burst into the auditorium and demanded that the film be restarted from the beginning.

Meanwhile, in the United States, Z Channel in Los Angeles, a pay-television cable network, has screened the complete version to record audiences at a record price. The film has also just opened on cable in Canada. Slowly, *Heaven's Gate* is at last finding an audience.

The quiet revival of what was thought to be a dead film has succeeded through the love of filmgoers to "discover" a lost epic and the solid support of Cimino and the others who worked on it. Cimino explained: I think that most of the people who made the movie have never broken faith with it. That comes as a surprise. Many people would prefer a *mea culpa* "show us your stigmata and we'll forgive you from us, but neither I nor the producer, nor the actors, nor the crew has regretted making the movie."

It was three years ago that Michael Cimino became the laughing stock of Hollywood. His rise and fall in the movie business was predictable and traditional, a familiar storyline followed by dozens of cinema celebrities before him. He found himself in the good company of those, like Orson Welles, Charles Chaplin, von Stronheim and others, who enjoyed the fruits of success only to have their work and talents abused with the speed of one of those montages of swirling calendar dates and newspaper headlines that make a cinematic short-cut between riches and rags.

He had started out as a screenwriter of promise and came to the attention of Clint Eastwood, who provided him in 1974 with his first feature as director, *Thunderbolt and Lightfoot*. Then, with his second film, he struck gold. *The Deer Hunter*, about three Vietnam veterans, swept the Oscars, including Best Film and Best Director. Cimino was the hottest property in Hollywood and Hollywood responded in the time-honoured way. United Artists, the owners of Francis Coppola's less obviously successful Vietnam epic, *Apocalypse Now*, and made an offer he couldn't refuse.

Cimino would be allowed to make a film of his own choice. The budget would be substantial and it was made clear that there would be no trouble at head office if it turned out that he needed more. He would be granted total artistic licence and there would be the minimum of interference. Even the senior executives of UA would forego their usual alarm mechanism of seeing the daily rushes. In short, he was given enough celluloid to hang himself.

Cimino decided to revive the Western, a type of movie which had fallen from popular favour. He would base it upon the Johnson County Wars, a little-remembered incident of US history in which stockholders took the law into their own hands in the systematic murder of 125 immigrants accused of stealing cattle. He hired the most fashionable actors of the times: Christopher Walken, the Russian roulette-playing star of the *The Deer Hunter*; John Hurt, the Englishman from *Midnight Express*; Isabelle Huppert, the French beauty from Claude Gorettaos *The Lacemaker*; and Kris Kristofferson, the singer.

The cost of Cimino's perfectionism became a great source of film-world gossip. All the sets and costumes were based on contemporary photographs. All the hats were hand made. All the location work was in remote areas, often meaning the cast and crew driving four hours to and from work each day. Two hundred thousand tons of Fullers earth was spread about the key location to simulate mud. A steam train was brought across five states on a railway wagon.

There were other extravagances. Members of Cimino's old fighting unit, the Green Berets, were hired to teach actors how to handle firearms "not as a prop but as a lethal aid". When Mansfield College, Oxford, stood in for nineteenth-century Harvard, a treeless quad had erected at its centre a huge oak, which had been bought, cut up, numbered, then reassembled. The size of the cast swelled into four figures as the number of extras was spontaneously doubled or trebled. All the interior shots were photographed through a chemical smoke-screen for period effect, causing costly retakes to match previous footage. Cimino, engrossed and working around the clock, rode about in a Jeep, oblivious to the fact that he was riding for a fall.

For reasons unconnected to Cimino or the *Heaven's Gate* project, the press and public had come to hope that one of a number of wildly expensive films made by young directors, whose precocity had been rewarded by high budgets and low accountability, might come a cropper. One after another, the wobbly films arrived: Steven Spielberg's Pearl Harbour comedy, *1941*; Martin Scorsese's 1940s musical romance, *New York, New York*; Francis Coppola's *Apocalypse Now*. Each had teetered but not quite fallen. When *Heaven's Gate* loomed into view with a budget of $40 million, it looked as if it had been set up to fall over. There was a ready appetite for a disaster of Titanic proportions.

Today, Cimino prefers not to become involved in recriminations. "I think it was probably connected with the success of *The Deer Hunter*, but in order to understand it you have to understand so many things other than movies." He would have liked to have had time to cut and edit at leisure. "There was no time for previews. There was great pressure from inside United Artists to get it out. I expected that it would open at two small cinemas, in New York and LA, and that I would be able to change things, like Kubrick did with *2001*. But it was made into a conspicuous event."

The build-up had been so condiderable that the press could not resist pronouncing. Cimino flew to New York for the press show and watched the film crumble before his eyes. The press smelt blood and leading the pack was Vincent Canby of the *New York Times*, usually the gentlest of critics. He wrote: "You might suspect Mr Cimino sold his soul to the devil to obtain the success of *The Deer Hunter* and the devil has just come around to collect."

The verdict was unanimous and merciless. *Heaven's Gate* jokes became the latest thing. Cimino and his producer, Joann Carelli, the uncredited producer of *The Deer Hunter*, begged for a reprieve. They asked their bosses at United Artists to withdraw the film from public view so that they could continue work on it. After a bare week in New York, the film was recalled.

Did the abuse and gloating hurt Cimino? He answers the question with absolute dispassion, as if his raw feelings had been soothed by a "think positive" therapy. "I am for the most





The cost of Cimino's perfectionism became a great source of film gossip

part unaware of those critics. I went straight back to work. I try not to read too much criticism, but in this case there was no time. We were still at work after the original opening. There really didn't seem to be much point in reading it. What I was told didn't seem to be about the movie or myself, but about some other movie and someone else."

Several months and a futher $10m million later, Cimino was ready with the second version, cut by an hour but even less coherent than the original. By the time of its second coming, most people had become bored with the whole affair. It opened to apathy and didn't last.

"One of the things that is disturbing about that sort of reaction has to do with all of your colleagues. For instance David Mansfield, who wrote all the music. He played the boy with the fiddle on roller skates in the film. It was his first time and it was a superior score.

Vittorio Storaro, who photographed *Reds*, said to Vilmos Zsigmond, who worked for me, that he thought Vilmos was bound to take the Oscar for *Heaven's Gate*, but you do not like to see your own people not getting work."

Does he regret the way it all turned out? "No, I do not have regrets about the work that I do. You cannot work that way. It is a bit like being in the army. There are no excuses, no complaints. You cannot be effective if you are always looking back over your shoulders. There is an old Arab saying *'The blow that doesn't break you strengthens you'* And who is there to be angry at?"

Cimino has not directed a film in the three years since *Heaven's Gate*. Many projects have been mentioned, but none have come to fruition. It was suggested that might direct the latest remake of *Mutiny on the Bounty*, which his hero, David Lean, had turned down; the plan did not work out. And he is reluctant to be drawn on his current work, which he simply calls "a project for Columbia".

"Other directors work on a number of projects at the same time, some of which might work out, and they can talk about them. But if I say anything, it is all over the newspapers. It is a bit dismaying because I am treated in the press more as an actor than a director. A director should be invisible."

And he insists that he is still a director and writer and has been working solidly since the debacle. "Time and time again we have seen musicians and artists suffer similar criticisms to that which I have received for *Heavens's Gate*, but they keep working, they keep writing, they keep painting and, if they are lucky, the work endures. Finally, that's what it is about. It sounds like a cliché, but work is the reward."

Heaven's Gate *is being shown twice daily at the National Film Theatre tomorrow, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday.*

moreover... Miles Kington

Grousing about the Twelfth

From Lord Disgusted

Sir, Many people mock the concept of grouse shooting as old-fashioned and behind the times. But this year you will have read that there are very few grouse left on the moors and that it will be a lucky shot who bags a pair, or pairs a bag, or whatever the expression is. This proves that grouse shooting does work. We *have* almost exterminated the little pests. Another year, and perhaps the Scottish highlands will at last be free from these cunning, evil-minded little blighters. Keep shooting!

From Lord Whortle

Sir, I read that as grouse are now so rare, many owners of grouse moors are thinking of turning their property over to forestry. As one who did so 10 years ago, may I be permitted to comment?

Our experience is that although people find it strange at first shooting at trees instead of grouse, they come to enjoy it very much. Foreign businessmen who have come to Scotland year after year without hitting a single grouse suddenly discover that shooting at and winging a tree is comparatively easy, and of course the tree does not die. Ignorant quarters say that hitting a stationary tree is not sportsmanlike: the truth is of course that on all but the calmest days the trees blow about a lot and it still requires skill to bring down a young larch or spruce.

Our season, too, starts on the twelfth, and we shall enjoy the usual race to be the first to bring the season's first pine needles to a London restaurant. Last year, by the way, I shot at and missed a young fir on the opening day, but brought down a pair of grouse sitting in the branches!

From Mr J. G. Lavoisier

Monsieur, As usual we shall be taking part in the race to be the first people to bring a London restaurant up to the Scottish moors to serve a grouse on the Glorious Twelfth. At midnight on the eleventh, we at the Petit Bistro de Chez Jean shall be air-lifting our little *boîte* by helicopter and flying it through the night to Scotland. By dawn we shall be in position in Glenbutler near Loch Rannoch and open to serve grouse all day. If no grouse are available, we shall be serving freshly shot trout and salmon. Looking forward to seeing you all!

From Colonel Wagpiper

Sir, I might have known it. Every year, as regular as clockwork, we get so-called satirical comments from such as your columnist Miles Kington (is that really his name?) about the noble sport of grouse shooting. How many times do I have to explain that without the dedicated breeding and conservation of those concerned, there would be hardly any grouse left? Shooting *is* conservation.

If you then ask me how it is that there are hardly any grouse left, my answer is: I do not know. But that is quite beside the point

From Henry the Talking Avocet

Hello darlings! Your old friend Henry here, halfway through his summer season at Lowestoft or Skegness or somewhere, and my goodness the crowds have been flocking this year to see me in my spectacular production of *Seagulls Over Sorrento*. But enough of me. I just wanted to reminisce briefly about the one time I got involved in the grouse shooting season.

In 1978 I was in Scotland to see a rather charming ptarmigan with whom I was conducting a passionate but short-lived *affaire scandaleuse*, and on August 12 we happened to be out on the moors when all hell broke loose. Not since a cabaret tour of the Lebanon had I felt so at risk.

Keeping my head, I infiltrated myself among the beaters and cried out in my best Knightsbridge accent: "Aim at the trees over here, you chaps!" The result was gratifying. Six beaters shot, two winged and Lord Strathcomfrey driven round the bend. Yes, a good day's sport all round.

If a certain young quail named Yvonne should chance to read this, may I make it quite clear that all is over between us? You may keep the ring if you like, It is only from the top of a lager tin.

Taking the red tape road to Turin

Robert Moreland, Euro-MP for Staffordshire East, recently travelled across Europe in the cab of a long-distance lorry to see how the European Community looks to the men whose daily business is crossing borders. Here he tells Patricia Clough of the endless waiting, the red tape and the corruption in a Europe supposedly dedicated to free and unrestricted travel.

It was about dawn on Monday, July 18 as I set out from Tilbury in the co-driver's seat of a 32-ton articulated lorry bound for Turin. Beside me was Monty Murrell, an experienced long-distance driver who did the run regularly. Behind us was some £80,000 worth of mixed freight, ranging from radio-cassette recorders to titanium dioxide, which we had to deliver in France and Italy.

For four years I have sat on the transport committee of the European Parliament, battling with the mass of different rules and regulations, the vested interests and other problems which when it comes to transport still prevent the Common Market being a common market. Now I wanted to see for myself what really goes on at the Community's internal borders. It was even worse than I feared.

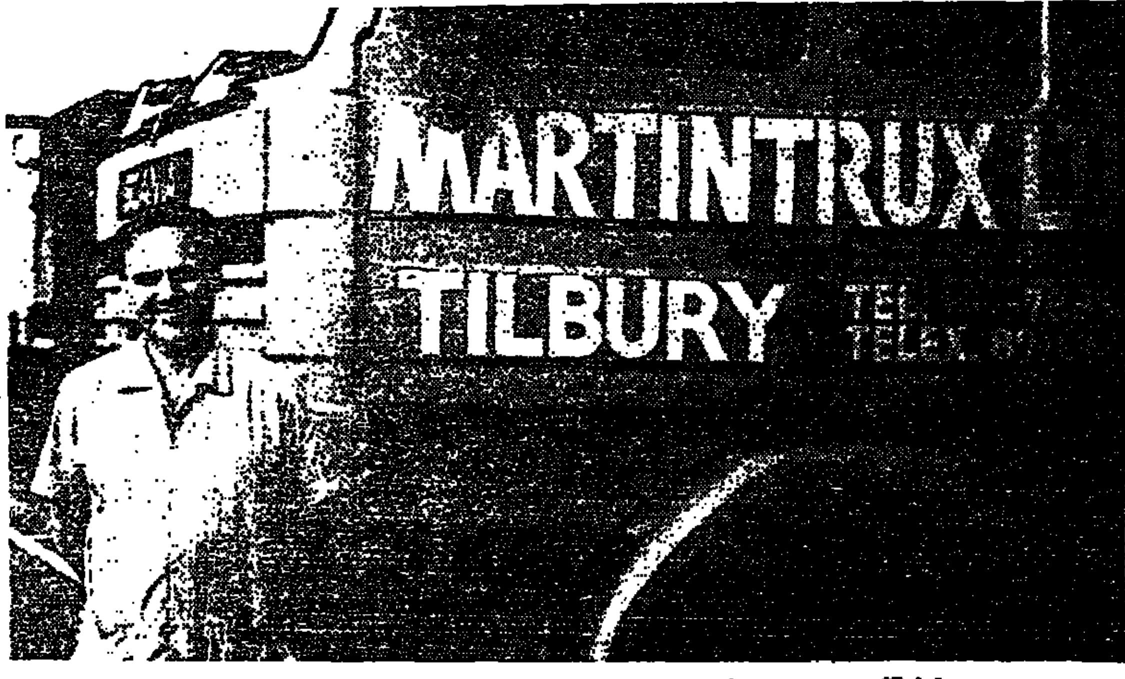
The first incident happened before we had even left Britain. At Dover the Customs asked to see a consignment of photo-chemicals imported from the United States but bound for France. The officer just looked at the boxes, not at the content. It was a short delay, but it meant we missed the boat. We had to wait 90 minutes for the next ferry and consequently failed to reach the French customs clearing house near Paris that night. Think of the cost of such a delay which ties up a £50,000 lorry and a driver earning £300 a week plus expenses, then multiply it by the thousands of lorries that this must happen to each week. I could not understand why the Customs officers wanted to see the boxes, since the documents clearly said the tax would be paid in France. When I asked, I received a blank stare.

In Calais the formalities only took a minute, but we came across the first annoying rule – lorries are not allowed to enter France with more than 200 litres of fuel in their tanks. Some vehicles can hold four times as much. In Germany, it used to be only 50 litres, which is very little for a lorry using up one litre per mile.

Drivers have to calculate all this before they reach the border. At Calais they only looked at our gauge, but they could have checked with a dipstick, causing more delay and trouble. Also different countries have different maximum weights, and often drivers have to unload some of their freight at a border before they can go on.

We parked for the night in the yard of the Paris clearing house. Next morning it took about three hours to get through all the paperwork. The papers needed for the journey made up a really thick folder.

First the French wanted the *carnet de passage*, a kind of temporary import licence for the lorry, even though the European Parliament and the Commission have declared it illegal. Then you have to have a permit to drive the lorry through France. Germany and Italy insist on permits. They are issued on a quota system and there are never enough, so some drivers travel illegally. The European Parliament wants many more permits, but Germany especially is against it because it wants to channel freight on to the railways. Then there are T-forms – T for Transit – one for each type of goods carried, six copies of each. On the return journey we carried machine tools. Each tool and each individual type of drill attachment had to have its own T-form. Of course the log-book, passport and insurance all have to be in order.



Robert Moreland: cigars, but no whisky for the Italian passport officials.

At the Italian border the passport official asked if we had any cigarettes. Monty gave him some cigars. I asked what would have happened if he hadn't given him anything. "He would have made us wait a quarter of an hour," he said. A second official then asked for cigarettes or whisky. But this time Monty refused. He explained later that this was a test – a driver without a permit would have felt obliged to give something to the official. If the customs man had been tipped off that the driver was illegal, he would have asked him for a large sum of money. But Monty's papers were in order.

The Turin clearing house is surrounded by a mass of rusting vehicles, some with British number plates, impounded for some long-forgotten misdemeanour and written off by their owners.

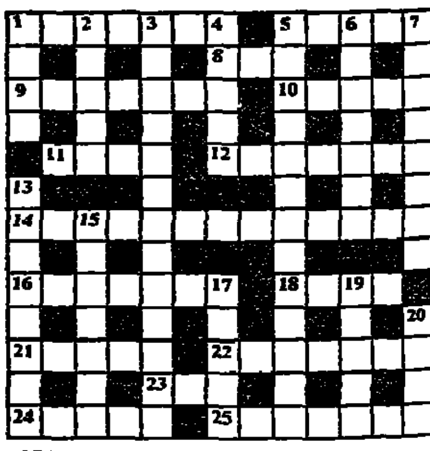
We were lucky by Turin standards; we only had to wait four hours. The Italians insisted on us going through the whole clearance process again as we were leaving, though why I cannot imagine. You would think they would be glad to export their goods. The French did not care about us on the way back, but we had a four-hour wait at Dover because it was busy.

I was astonished not by the mountain of paperwork involved in the journey, but by the amount of time wasted at customs' posts. During the week we spent a total of seventeen and a half hours waiting at customs' offices. The Commission estimates that these delays alone cost £600m a year. Customs duty has been abolished; the delays are caused by working out the differences in VAT and excise duty in each country. Not one official asked to look at our load.

So much of that paperwork could be reduced by inter-connected computers and data processing. One suspects that the officials themselves are resisting such changes; inevitably they would mean fewer jobs. France must be told to stop demanding the *Carnet de passage* risk being hauled before the European Court of Justice. We must put a stop to the permit system, it is an encouragement to bribery and corruption.

All the drivers I spoke to compained that no one ever takes any notice of their problems. If the EEC's transport ministers and officials could see what things looked like from the cabin of a lorry, perhaps those problems would be dealt with.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 124)



ACROSS
1 Loudness measure (7)
5 Aspires (5)
8 Space mystery (1,1,1)
9 Smarter (7)
10 Practice (5)
11 Second in series (4)
12 Leftover drink (7)
14 Without feature (13)
16 Image boosting project (3,4)
18 Too (4)
21 Extreme (5)
22 Unite with oxygen (7)
23 Charge (3)
24 Endow (5)
25 Custardlike food (7)

DOWN
1 Cheap bed (4)
2 Profane oath (5)
3 Bachelor's degree (13)
4 Stagger (5)
5 Burglary (13)
6 Babble
7 Walk by (4,4)
13 Time plan (8)
15 Miscarried (7)
17 Deputy's function (5)
19 Usual chaos (5)
20 Crooked (4)

SOLUTION TO No 123
ACROSS: 1 Mooing 5 Thrill 8 Err 9 Effort 10 Advice 11 Impi 12 Own Brand 13 Focsle 15 Jogger 17 Intercom 20 Neon 22 Abduct 23 Avesta 24 Elm 25 Ascend 26 Sugery
DOWN: 2 Oxfam 3 Ivories 4 Get home 5 Train 6 Rover 7 Licence 14 Omnibus 15 Jimjams 16 Ginseng 18 Etude 19 Cited 21 Otter

(Solution to No 124 on Monday) Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise

FRIDAY PAGE

Drugs ring with a difference

Jenny Bryan examines the curious route taken by British drugs from manufacturer to chemist, a route costing the NHS about £50m a year

Information on drug packaging can be confusing at the best of times. If it is in French or Italian, it becomes incomprehensible. but more and more drugs manufactured for people on the Continent are finding their way on to the British shelves because it is cheaper to import them from Europe than to buy them in this country. And it is probably costing the Department of Health and Social Security £50m a year.

The practice of importing cheap drugs has arisen because of the enormous price differences around the world. In some cases, British made drugs are actually reimported to Britain because they can be bought so much cheaper in Europe. In other instances, drugs get into Europe from the Far East and eastern Europe, are repackaged and brought to Britain with French, Belgian or Italian stamps on them.

Anyone importing a drug to Britain needs a product licence and normally it is only the manufacturer who holds such documents. A loophole in the law, however, allows people without licences to import small quantities of drugs which are not available in Britain but are needed for individual patients.

In the last year the practice of "parallel importing" cheap drugs has increased dramatically. Wholesalers found an unexpected ally in Brussels, since EEC legislation encourages free trade in drugs across the borders of member countries. The DHSS made a brief effort to curtail the practice, but discovered it would be breaking EEC law if it did so.

Parallel importing is reckoned to be costing the DHSS £50m a year. This is because pharmacists who buy cheap imported drugs do not pass on the results of their good housekeeping to the NHS. When putting in their accounts to the DHSS for reimbursement of the cost of buying drugs, they charge the department the full recommended British price.

The DHSS recently announced that it would claw back the estimated 6 per cent profit which pharmacists are known to make from buying drugs from the big three British wholesalers who do not import drugs. But the DHSS has not tackled the 20-25 per cent profit they are reckoned to be making from imported drugs.

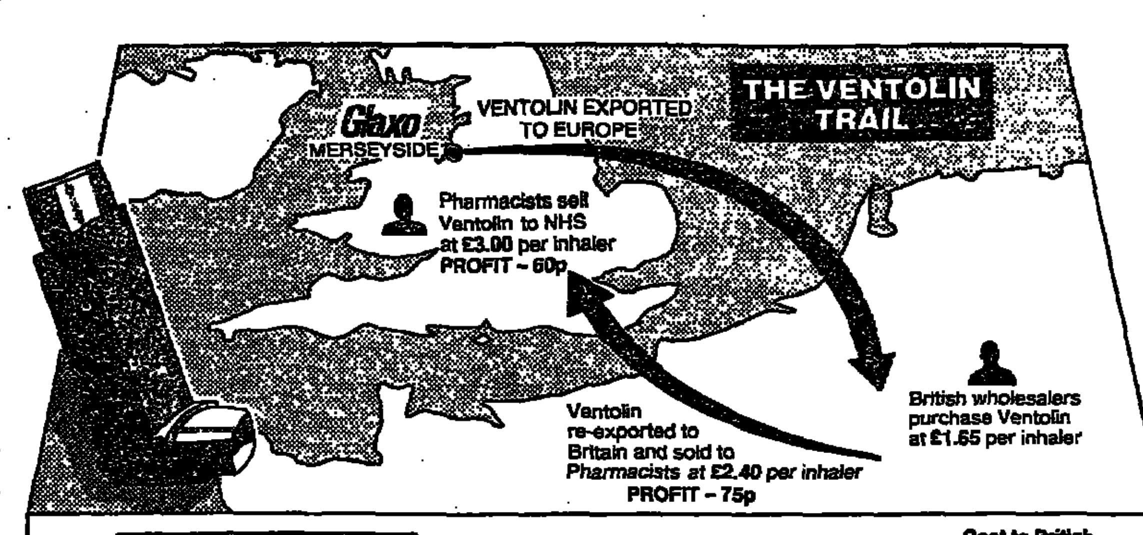
Feelings run high over parallel importing. Drug companies selling in Britain deplore the practice because of their loss of earnings. Pharmacists' representatives are worried because of the risk of pharmacists being held responsible for drug accidents. Repackaging of drugs in Europe or in Britain often makes it difficult to find the manufacturer so pharmacists, as the last traceable link, could find themselves liable for any serious side effects of the drugs.

Both companies and pharmacists are especially nervous about drugs which come into Britain from outside Europe and may have been stored under highly questionable conditions. The importers insist that they know their sources and can guarantee the quality of the drugs they bring to Britain. But as with any comercial venture, there are always cowboys who make their money and conveniently disappear.

Drug companies do not sell their products more cheaply in Europe from choice. France, for example, introduced tough controls on drug prices which prevent companies from charging at British levels. The industry argues that such measures stifle investment and hence research and development of new drugs.

Recently Mr Norman Fowler, the Health Minister, announced a 2.5 per cent cut in British drug prices, and further controls on the profitability of the industry are expected. A leading parallel importer in the North of England said he found the present cut derisory. "It won't make a scrap of difference to parallel importing", he said. "We are open to a 5 per cent negotiation on our prices to pharmacists and other wholesalers: 2.5 per cent is nothing."

Both the drug industry and major wholesalers who do not import cheap drugs have urged the health minister to crack down on parallel importing. Any further package to control drug prices in Britain may include a curb on importing which will make the total deal more palatable to the drug industry. In the meantime, drug sales in Britain are as subject to vagaries of the marketplace as the fruit and vegtable stall or the car industry.



Four other examples

Drug	Manufacturer	Uses	Dosage	NHS price*	Cost to British wholesaler in Europe	Cost to British pharmacist (% discount on cost to NHS)
Tagamet	Smith, Kline (US)	Stomach ulcers	200mg (500 tablets)	£75.66	£60.50	£66.20 (12·5%)
Stugeron Forte	Janssen (Belgium)	Diseased peripheral blood vessels	75mg (100 tablets)	£16.06	£5.20	£9.63 (40%)
Aldomet	Merck, Sharp and Dohme (US)	High blood pressure	250mg (500 tablets)	£27.23	£20.50	£21.78 (20%)
Septrin (Eusaprim in Europe)	*Wellcome (UK)*	*Infections*	*480mg* (500 tablets)	£60.48	£39.31	£40.38 (20%)

* Basic price and does not include dispensing fees and other pharmacists' allowances. All NHS prices will be reduced by 2.5 per cent from August 1, in line with DHSS cuts

The parallel path to profit

Ventolin is the most commonly prescribed drug in Britain. Most of this country's two million asthmatics will probably take it some time in their lives. Its manufacturer, Glaxo, is not the only one to benefit financially from its success. Ventolin is on the best seller lists of a growing army of people buying drugs cheaply in Europe, importing them to Britain and selling them for profit to pharmacists.

Only Glaxo at one end of the deal and the NHS at the other lose out. Both the wholesaler and the pharmacist make money through "parallel importing" of drugs. Ventolin leaves Glaxo's Merseyside factory stamped with the company's batch numbers and guarantees of quality and safety, ready for export. It is transported to the Continent and stored in the warehouses of Glaxo's subsidiaries.

Wholesalers can buy the drug and sell it in turn to hospitals and chemists, or they may pass it on to British wholesalers with bases on the Continent. They then reload the Ventolin back on to trucks and head for the English Channel. The drug, having had the dubious pleasure of a trip round the European countryside, arrives back in Britain a few weeks after it leaves. The only difference is its price.

In Britian the basic cost of a Ventolin inhaler to the NHS is £3. In Europe, British wholesalers involved in parallel importing can buy it for just over half that price: £1.65. They pay the cost of transporting it back to Britain and then charge pharmacists working in local chemists £2.40. The pharmacist charges the NHS the normal recommended price – £3. So he makes 60p on each inhaler and the importer makes 75p.

It may not sound a great deal of money, but that saving is on just one inhaler of one drug. The cost of parallel importing as a whole to the NHS is reckoned to be £50m. Some companies are known to have bigger worldwide price differentials. These include Glaxo, Merck, Sharps and Dohme and Wellcome. Others, such as Smith, Kline, do not.

Parallel importers like to trade in Ventolin because it has a fast turnover. They can make more money on other drugs, but may mot be able to sell them so quickly. Stugeron Forte, for example, is used to dilate blood vessels in the arms and legs. It is made by Janssen a Belgian company, and costs, in Britain, £16.06 for a pack of 100 tablets. In Belgium it can be bought for just over £5, brought to Britain and sold to pharmacists for around £10 – a massive 40 per cent saving on the official NHS price.

Other highly profitable drugs are Adalat, used to treat angina, Aldomet for high blood pressue and Zyloric, for gout. Price reductions depend on how much the pharmacist is buying and how quickly he can pay. But he can make an average saving of 20 to 25 per cent – three to four times that available from the big three British wholesalers who do not practise parallel importing.

TALKBACK

Undercover security

From Mrs Eleanor Tobia, Glencairn Drive, Glasgow

Last Saturday I set off alarm bells in a department store, as happened in the article about being wrongly accused of shoplifting. I was carrying a large carrier bag which contained at least eight items of clothing I had bought during the morning.

As I came off the escalator on to the first floor the security bell rang and I was approached by two members of staff. I think I may have been lucky as they were extremely polite, helpful and reassuring. My innocence seemed to be presumed.

After a long search which revealed no tag (I began to think I might be bionic they took each item and passed it through the alarm beam till at last the trousers were declared guilty (bought in another store belonging to the same group).

Eventually from the very bottom of a pocket there emerged a piece of card with a serrated edge. Problem solved.

I can't complain about how the incident was handled but it's worrying nonetheless. It could happen to someone less confident than I was. And can one by sure that every security tag had been removed if they bury them deep in a pocket?

From Mrs Cilla Paget, Westlecot Road, Old Town, Swindon, Wiltshire.

The recent article by Maureen Park on the misery of being wrongly accused of shoplifting surprises me. The attitude of the lady and the tone of the article seem to be one of the righteous indignation for an event which was untirely, through unfortunately, of her own making. She demands apologies from the shop management where, I would have thought, apologies were due from her. Would there not have been a "regrettable breakdown in the system" if she *had* walked out with the T-shirt?

From David Lintott, Selbourne Road, Sheffield.

You may be amused or even concerned to know that the day when your First Person article by Maureen Park concened her wrongful arrest for shoplifting, I was myself accosted by an over-zealous employee of one of our major bookshop chain stores.

On leaving the shop, having bought nothing, I had under my arm a copy of *The Times*, and felt the heavy hand of pseudo-authority descend upon my shoulder.

Somewhat with tongue in my cheek I allowed myself to be marched to the manager's office, when that individual became almost apoplectic at my silence. I invited him to examine the back page of the paper where I had (almost) completed the crossword in the train en route to the office this morning.

Incidently, what was 9 across?

Pension board

From Mrs Anne Harris, Chairman, National Federation of Women's Institutes, Eccleston Street, Victoria.

Margaret Drummond's article, "Beware the Small Print," highlighted the little-known areas of discrimination in pension schemes. The problem has two roots: the historical attitude to women's earnings as insignificant pin-money, and the continuing discrimination in the state scheme.

Insignificant women's wages may too often be, but they none the less make an important – and sometimes the only – contribution to their household's budget. The actuarial insistence on regarding women's incomes as in some way different from men's is nicely stigmatized by Robin Ellison, whom you quoted: we should be thinking, as he said, not of men's and women's distinctive needs, but of *people's* needs.

The fact that the Government refuses to do this in the state scheme, and moreover has made pensions an exception to the terms of the Sexual Discrimination Act is the other side of the problem.

The Occupational Pensions Board, reasonably enough, takes the line that occupational schemes should not be required to provide benefits which the state does not itself provide. This means that the onus in improving the position is on the institutions which set up the schemes, on the employers and on each of us as employees, to see the women and men are treated equitably.

It was in the light (or should I say "the dark"?) of this inequity that at our AGM the National Federation of Women's Institutes passed, by an overwhelming majority, a resolution urging the provision of equal spouses' benefits in occupational pensions schemes.

From R W Farrington, Marsham Court, London SW1.

Your Wednesday Page article makes the familiar point that women are commonly hard done by in not being able to secure for their husbands an entitlement to widowers' pensions.

It would be as true to say that employed men are generally quite as hard done by.

Contributing as I do, as a civil servant, towarda the pension to be paid during the hypothetical widowhood of my non-existent wife, I feel the disadvanteageous inequality to which the article refers to bear much more on the male sex.

How to claim benefit and keep the Rolls

COMMENT

Company directors whose firms go into liquidation leaving nothing for a golden handshake may be relieved to learn that there is a possibility that they can hang on to their Rolls-Royces, Cessnas and Camper and Nicholsons and still claim money from the state.

The occasions will, of course, be rare, as is made plain in the S Manual of instructions to supplementary benefit officers, which is now published in fulfilment of the Government's pledge to make the rules public.

No-one can receive supplementary benefits if he has capital of £2,500 or more, rising to £3,000 in November. But deciding what counts towards that capital limit is one of the tasks facing supplementary benefit officers when faced with an initial claim.

The S Manual tells them that ordinary personal possessions, like a

The S Manual tells them that ordinary personal possessions, like a house and furniture, are not to be taken into account. But the value of possessions like paintings, jewelry or a vintage car are to be counted if bought instead of putting the money into safe investment places, like deposit accounts or building societies. The S Manual says dryly "This is likely to arise only very rarely."

In such cases, it is not the value of the possession that counts, but the intention when it was bought. The reverse is true of luxury items that are incompatible with the standard of living of other people on supplementary benefit.

It would be unreasonable to disregard the possession of a very expensive car, a yacht or an aircraft, the manual says. Nevertheless, if they were bought before the claim for benefit was made – and it could hardly be othewise – and benefit has been paid for less than a year, then what has to be considered is whether possessing the Rolls is compatible with the living standards of other people with a similar lifestyle or job.

Even if the supplementary benefit officer decides that the former company director was living only up to the standards of his peers, but it would be unfair to disregard the Cessna, there is still a let-out clause. If it would take time to realize the asset, he must consider whether to make an urgent needs payment to tide the claimant over.

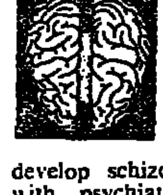
It is different at the other end of the scale. Supplementary benefits are supposed to be sufficient for normal clothing and footwear and, except in cases of exceptional hardship, lump sum grants are no longer payable to replace them.

But if items regarded as essential are damaged, destroyed or stolen, lump sums can be paid to replace them. The manual says two pairs of shoes per person are essential.

The rules cover all kinds of other obscure cases, including instructions on how to deal with claims from a polygamous household. In that case, the second or subsequent spouse is to be treated as needing to live on the difference between the rate for a couple and a single householder: an amount that works out at less than the normal rate paid to an 18-year-old school leaver still living at home.

Pat Healy
Social Services correspondent

Knowing schizophrenia



Many doctors who suffer from a disease later become an expert in its treatment; by the very nature of the symptoms this is *unlikely* to occur if they develop schizophrenia. A mother with psychiatric training would make a good substitute for such a doctor, particularly if she has watched the disease change her son from a stimulating independent and imaginative schoolboy to a withdrawn, confused Oxford undergraduate and much later a bizarre petty thief. She would develop an understanding of schizophrenia, its problems and its treatment denied to those who have only seen patients in a clinic, a ward or at a formal consultation. Just such a mother, Naomi Smith, helped by Dr Derek Richter, former director of the Mental Health Foundation, had written a book full of perception and minute observation. If read by the families of sufferers they may learn that their son, parent or spouse is not just being more bloody minded than usual, but is displaying well-recorded symptoms.

Schizophrenia is obviously Naomi Smith's great interest, but the book also deals in detail with depression and other common psychiatric diseases. She illustrates her text with pertinent case histories selected either from past of present public figures or from her experiences when working in hospitals in America, Britain, Australia and, during the war, the Far East.

Naomi Smith told *The Times* that this book was an attempt to excite in the British general public a greater interest in mental disorders. She had always noted the contrast between the knowledge and understanding displayed by the Americans and the indifference of the British, but only when her own son was a patient did she realize how damaging this could be.

MEDICAL BRIEFING

Watch the water

Dr William van Heyningan, former Master of St Cross College, has recently retired from the Oxford School of Pathology and the US National Institute of Health Cholera Advisory Committee and the Cholera Research Laboratory at Dacca, but has remained as outspoken as ever over the problems of gastrointestinal infections.

Travellers and tourists in his view catch typhoid, cholera, food poisoning and many forms of hepatitis because they eat or drink other peoples sewage. Innoculations may be helpful against some diseases, but as a precautionary measure they can never replace the need to be careful about food and drink. He advises that except in exceptional circumstances care should be taken to eschew uncooked foods including salads, even washed fruit can have its dangers as it is impossible to know whether the water was clean. Melons he views with particular wariness as in some places it is the local custom to make them heavier by injecting water, or as he prefers to call it, very dilute sewage. Oranges, lemons and bananas he will take.

Other points to watch are ice added to drinks, water, soft drinks bottled by little known firms, ice creams and shellfish, which have an ability to concentrate micro-organisms in the body.

One of Dr van Heyningen's major interests has been in cholera control; he feels, and most experts agree, that the present cholera injection is practically useless; it stimulates antibody formation in the wrong parts of the body. Cholera is a disease of the intestines and it is in the intestines that the antibodies must be operative. Doctors are now working on a vaccine which can be given by mouth and which will provide the resistance where it is needed.

Typhoid infections are still considered useful, particularly against water-borne infections, although they are not always quite so effective when there is a larger dose of germs taken in contaminated food. All tourists going to less hygenic parts of the world are recommended to have this injection, particularly if, unlike Dr van Heyningen, they are not determined to eat all their meals, except the occasional curry, in a five star hotel.

Safe drug

This year it may not be a glorious twelfth on the grouse-starved Scottish moors, but it is for your friendly neighbourhood chemist who always feels frustrated that he spent many years learning pharmacy, only to find that when qualified his income is dependant on the sale of hot water bottles, lipstick and cameras.

As from today the pharmacist will be able to supervise the sale, without a doctor's prescription, of a powerful, but safe drug, ibu-profen. It is one of the post-war, post-aspirin, non steroidal anti-inflamatory drugs, invaluable in the treatment of various forms of rheumatism, muscular aches and pains, and headaches. Some of this group, including ibu-profen, are very useful for treating painful periods.

Professor Stuart Adams of the University of Nottingham, who also works for Boots Research, says that it has been on prescription since 1969 and has proved a very safe drug for people of all age groups.

Sales of ibu-profen, which will be sold to the public under the trade name of Nurofen, one unlikely to be affected by the adverse publicity engendered by Opren. Although a member of the same family of drugs, is so distantly related to Nurofen that, in the view of Professor Adams, it would be unfair to consider it even as a fifth cousin.

Only middling

Politics in relation to aging is, as the Prime Minister has discovered, an irrational subject. Since she has none of the usual predipsing causes for a retinal tear we must assume that this occured as a complication of the normal middle aged retraction of the vitreous jelly within the eye; this is no more sign of sickness or overwork than other politician's baldness, greying or corpulence.

Coughs and sneezes....

Mothers who spend the the winter months writing sick notes explaining the absence of their children from school may be glad to hear that science confirms their suspicions: their children's coughs and colds could be related to the low temperature of some classrooms, and the dry atmosphere.

Mr G H Green from the Department of Mechanical Engineering at the University of Saskatoon has collected evidence which shows that the control of temperature and humidity in communual buildings should be precise, as when all variations are likely to have an appreciable effect on the incidence of sneezing, coughing, sore throats and fevers but had no effect in regard to tummy upsets or urinary tract disorders. An interesting and unexplained finding was that foot infections are less common in correctly humidified surroundings.

Although most of the work quoted was written about conditions in American or Swiss schools or barracks, O M Lidwell and his team have in the past published similar findings on the epidemiology of the common cold in British schools.

Investigations have shown that there is a relative humidity which micro-organisms find particularly hostile; over or above that figure a greater percentage survive longer, not all these survivors will remain infectious, but the drying of the nasal passages as the humidity falls may encourage infection.

Dr Thomas Stuttaford

THE TIMES DIARY

Poll stars

Saatchi and Saatchi have just won yet another election. Margaret Thatcher's favourite advertising agency were called in at short notice to put the finishing touches to President Shehu Shagari's successful bid for re-election in Nigeria. Saatchi are getting a little blasé about such achievements. When I called to congratulate them, the account executive to whom I was connected said: "President Who?"

Tripe in, tripe out

Sir Brian Hayes, permanent secretary at the Department of Trade and Industry, recently inspected the DTI's computer centre at Eastcote. At his last department, Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Hayes fulfilled a similar engagement and fed into one of the computers the name of the chief regional officer who was standing beside him boasting of the equipment's capacity for storing information about personnel. The computer responded: "No such officer exists". Determined not to embarrass an underling again, at Eastcote, Hayes tapped his own name into the data system. It promptly provided him with full details of the Hayes Tripe Company.

BARRY FANTONI



"Any chance of serving my sentence in Geneva, Your Honour?"

Labour of love

Publisher Aidan Ellis took to last year's Frankfurt Book Fair designs by Jonathan Biggs for *The Pop-Up Kama Sutra*. He sold £100,000 worth of rights in five hours. It has taken more than a year, though, to find anyone to print the book. Pop-up specialists are in Colombia (strict religious attitudes), Singapore (stern morality laws), and Czechoslavakia (inability to promise how many copies of anything so deliciously decadent would ever leave the factory). Finally the contract will go either to Spain or Hongkong and the book, which Ellis promises will be both tasteful and witty, should appear in October 1984.

Poor layer

From Qatar a reader writes of a recent trip on an Inter-City 125. His order for bacon and eggs in the buffet met a refusal "because we have no eggs", followed swiftly by the offer of a bacon-and-egg sandwich. How could this be? "We do the eggs in the microwave oven and they don't look too good. But you don't see them in a sandwich."

Tooth's gap

A missing picture of the artist's wife is being urgently sought for the first full-scale exhibition since 1960 of the work of Sir Matthew Smith, whom Augustus John called one of the most individual figures in modern English painting. It is the only portrait Smith made of his wife Gwendoline, sister of Air Marshal Sir John Salmond. Painted in 1912, it was last heard of in 1978 when Tooth's sold it to a John Leslie who gave his address as c/o the Crown Commissioners. The commissioners have no knowledge of him. Vera Russell, who has chosen 90 paintings for the exhibition, which opens at the Barbican art gallery next month, says the tribute will not be complete without the missing canvas.

● *A man called Fried in New York sells carpets. Accordingly his shop-front facia says: Fried Carpets.*

Humble pie

The great Cornish pasty competition ended yesterday, leaving the judges unanimously convinced that Mum baked better. Tesco arranged it, after their claim that their pasties were "as Cornish as they come" had excited some derision. They got 3,000 recipes, of which 10 were short-listed and cooked for the judges. The proper pasty is large, includes potatoes that are sliced, not diced, meat in chunks, not minced, pastry that is hard, not rich or crumbly, and edges curled so that tin miners with arsenic on their fingers could safely hold the crust and throw away that contaminated bit when the rest was eaten. David Penhaligon, Truro's MP who chaired the panel, said Commons pasties were "unmentionable". After this experience he had new respect for his wife's pasties, his mother's, "and my mother-in-law's too, of course".



Those MPs still at Westminster are competing to obtain newly-designed House of Commons envelopes, which are much more distinguished that the old type. They now have the Commons portcullis in the top-left corner, but in place of the word "Official" on the right is this six-sided design of the Queen's profile, handsomely embossed in a style very reminiscent of the old penny black.

PHS

Famine, the forgotten enemy

Food has been so plentiful in Britain for so long that a sudden disruption in supply is hard to imagine. Hermann Bondi, John C. Bowman and Jonathan Bates warn how it could happen in war – even non-nuclear

Though the linkage between war and hunger is well established, there is a tendency to forget how much starvation can contribute to the horrors that arise from a conflict. We remember the damage and death resulting from high-level bombing of cities during the Second World War to a far geater extent than the deaths caused by shortage of food. Of course, this can be partly explained by the fact that in Britain we did not suffer from shortages to the extent that real hunger resulted and that in the United States and Canada food supply was never a problem.

This state of affairs did not apply to other countries, either in the industrialized or less-developed world, where the effects of disruption to the production and distribution of food had massive and horrific effects.

The siege of Leningrad, which lasted for some 900 days, resulted in a shortage of food such as no other industrialized city has ever experienced. More than half the population is thought to have perished from hunger. Equally, we tend to forget that the last winter of the Second World War led to such shortages of food in The Netherlands that only a few months before the liberation there was doubt whether the Dutch population would survive at all. Starvation was also rife in Rome during the dreadful last winter before liberation.

Even these events pale beside the great Bengal famine of 1942, which arose out of the disruption to supplies of food from countries farther east, notably Thailand and Burma, as a direct consequence of the global conflict. Twenty million people are supposed to have perished from hunger in Bengal. Nearly the same total died in the Soviet Union as a result of direct enemy action, yet the devastation in Bengal is barely remembered outside the Indian subcontinent.

During this century methods of agricultural production in the industrialized world have been changing rapidly, largely because of a substantial increase in mechanized methods. Whereas the horse was once the major means of power and transport, we are now dependent on the tractor, which in turn depends on oil. In Britain alone this has released almost 10 million acres of land previously used to produce food for horses to produce food for people.

The genetic potential of crops has also increased, the application of appropriate levels of fertilizers and pesticides has become routine and the cultivation of land and harvesting of crops takes place at the optimum time because of new machinery. Yields of the important staple grains are now virtually independent of the vagaries of climate.

Livestock production has undergone a similar revolution. Cattle, pigs and poultry are now housed in heated and ventilated buildings with piped water and mechanized feeding. Vastly improved methods of hygiene, together with vaccines and medicines, control the most significant disease problems. Automated manure disposal, machine milking and automatic egg collection contribute to the low levels of labour required for livestock husbandry. All these systems depend on regular, uninterrupted supplies of electricity, liquid fuel and gas, and water.

While these changes have been taking place, a revolution has occurred in food distribution. Whereas distribution was once based around local markets and small, independent shops selling fresh produce, we now have a complex chain of food processing organizations, transferring farm produce from the countryside to a largely urban population. Food processing and distribution have become complex activities, heavily dependent on techniques such as pasteurization, freezing, freeze-drying and the application of chemical additives for preservation.

However, the effect of these changes has been to increase sharply the vulnerability of the food production supply chain. There are three critically essential inputs to the modern agricultural system: fossil fuels, electricity and water. A disruption to the availability of any, even for a few days, would have serious consequences. There are just not enough people available to milk cows by hand. Equally, if the electricity fails there will be no way to save the bulk of the milk produced. In the absence of water and ventilation, poultry in battery cages and broiler houses would have to be killed. Without fossil fuels it would become extremely difficult to distribute food.

The short-term consequences of any disruption to the system would be noticeable in towns and cities within weeks. We would soon see a sharp reduction in supplies of frozen foods, milk and eggs. While the staple foods such as grain and potatoes would not be so quickly affected the consequences of disruption for more than six months would be severe. As a convential war dragged on, the availability of liquid fuels and machinery spares would become even more restricted, with inevitable consequences.

Though Britain managed to survive on a minimal diet during the Second World War this was mainly because a relatively large supply of food and machinery reached this country from the United States and Canada. Of course, 40 years on, British agriculture has become more efficient and has a greatly increased output. However, modern warfare is also vastly more precise than it was 40 years ago. Even if we totally ignore the nuclear dimension, well-directed attacks on power stations, water treatment plants, spare parts depots and fertilizer factories could completely disrupt our agricultural system, reducing production by perhaps four-fifths. The same would apply elswhere in the industrialized world. The action of an enemy need not be directed even to food production centres, because power stations, distribution and transport networks and fuel depots would be natural targets in any conflict.

One should not ignore the possible effects of such a breakdown in the food distribution system on ordered behaviour. The possibility of a situation arising in which food was available only to a limited or to a selected part of the population would lead to wide-scale civil disorder. One may equally imagine the effects of hunger on the population of a nation which possesses nuclear weapons but does not wish to use them. If the inhabitants of Leningrad had known of such a major weapon they would eventually have used it, no matter how greatly this offended their moral principles. Hunger is a powerful force.

So, important as it is that the nuclear debate continues, the aim of any rational policy of national security must not confine itself to avoiding nuclear war or suggest that conventional war is in any way acceptable; it must concentrate on the overriding need to avoid all forms of war.

Sir Hermann Bondi, previously Chief Scientific Adviser to the Ministry of Defence, and Dr Bowman, previously Director of the Centre for Agricultural Strategy, are now chairman and secretary of the Natural Environment Research Council. Jonathan Bates is a freelance writer.

High drama on the moors

In the days when we never had it so good, you knew that the Establishment had started its summer holidays when you saw newspaper pictures of the Prime Minister and his parliamentary colleagues relieving their political frustrations on the grouse moor. Although today is the opening of the grouse season, it is not expected that Mrs Thatcher or Mr Tebbit will take to the butts, but in the coming weeks there will be no lack of top people in exquisite tweeds blasting matched shotguns at swarms of grouse driven straight at them by lines of beaters. On the stubby hills and boggy moors of Caithness, however, where the grouse are too few to be worth driving, the Glorious Twelfth will be celebrated in a more arcane way by the few dedicated individuals who hunt grouse with trained falcons.

Of the estimated 10,000 to 20,000 falconers throughout the world, no more than 20 practise the mysteries of grouse-hawking. They include an insurance broker from Lincolnshire, a potter who gave up his job as a Reading schoolmaster to live near his beloved moors, a French manufacturer of bathroom furniture, and an Italian count who takes leave from his family aerospace company to seclude himself and his hawks in a shooting lodge 14 miles from the nearest road. Occasionally, Arab dignitaries join the hawking parties, but they find the sport too artificial, preferring their own more casual style of falconry – nowadays often conducted from the air-conditioned comfort of a vehicle.

Indeed, grouse-hawking is the most stylized branch of the falconer's art, a ritual as formal as a medieval pageant or a game of cricket. In most forms of falconry, the falcon is flown at quarry already on the wing, making the falconer little more than a spectator of the ensuing flight. In grouse-hawking, however, the falconer contrives to dictate the course of the flight by carrying out a series of preliminary manoeuvres involving the cooperation of man, dog and falcon.

First a pointer or setter is run until it scents game and marks it. Then the falcon is cast off and allowed to ring up to a commanding height over the point. When the falcon has reached her "pitch" and is steady overhead, the dog is ordered to flush the quarry and the falcon stoops, using the advantage of height to overhaul the grouse as though it were standing still.

At least that is what should happen. In practice, the alliance often breaks down, enabling the quarry to escape. Sometimes the dog false-points at a lark or hare, and the falcon may show her contempt by stooping at her hangdog partner. Occasionally the falcon drifts away downwind or gives chase to a distant pigeon and is lost, sometimes permanently: a recent survey among British falconers revealed that about 40 per cent of trained falcons eventually sever the partnership and return to the wild.

The grouse themselves, made cunning by encounters with wild peregrines, are anything but easy prey. They fly low and fast, hugging the contours or keeping to gullies so that the falcon is denied air-space for a telling stoop. They make for fences or other obstructions, timing their approach so that they can jink over or under the obstacle as the falcon closes. When hard-pressed, they may literally fling themselves to the ground, bouncing up like a ball and flying off in another direction while the falcon is carried out of position by the impetus of her stoop.

As the season progresses, they grow wilder, running ahead of the dog and exploding into flight before the falcon can be put on the wing. Once that menacing anchor profile is overhead, though, they sit tight, so falconers who fly late in the season cast off their hawks as soon as they reach the moor. A falcon wedded to her quarry will follow her trainer for half an hour or more.



Hawking on horseback: a seventeenth-century engraving

Few species of falcon can take grouse consistently or well. The Italian count hunts with a gyrfalcon, a large and beautiful Arctic species with plumage the colour of birch bark and lichen. In the medieval pecking order, gyrfalcons were assigned to no one below the rank of king; in a show of conspicuous one-upmanship, Genghis Khan hunted with 20 of them from a palanquin borne on the backs of four elephants. Nowadays, most grouse-hawkers use peregrines – only fit for a prince according to the fifteenth-century *Boke of St Albans*, but universally recognized as possessing the ideal combination of speed, stamina and tractability.

One of the best peregrines that will be taking the field this year is Melody, a six-year-old female bird that was taken as a nestling – or, in falconer's parlance, an intermewed eyass falcon. In fact, there is no term in falconry adequately to describe Melody's ancestry, for she was hatched in captivity from an artificially inseminated egg. With a virtual ban on taking wild peregrines since the population crash of the 1960s, most falconers this season will be flying birds bred in captivity by methods developed at Cornell University.

If Melody is flown today, she will be taken from her mews in the morning and offered a bath, since a falcon that is flown without bathing is likely to rake away in search of water. When she has bathed she will preen – a lengthy process carried out as meticulously as the servicing of a jet fighter. Sometime during the morning she will probably cast up a pellet of undigested feathers and bones from her last meal, and after that she will be noticeably keener – eyeing birds invisible to the human eye and grabbing flies out of the air like a gunfighter testing his reflexes.

About noon she will be placed on a set of scales to see if she is at her ideal flying weight: too heavy and she will fly half-heartedly, too light and she will lack the power to get on terms with her quarry. For her journey to the moor she will be fitted with hood and jesses cut to patterns that have hardly changed since the days of the Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II; then she will be equipped with a microchip radio transmitter weighing next to nothing yet capable of emitting signals audible up to nine miles away. She will travel to the moor with two English pointers.

There is a good chance that Melody will not kill a grouse today, but her condition will harden with each day that she flies, until by the end of the season she will be able to cut through a gale like a knife and kill a grouse stone dead from her first stoop. Last year she took 20 brace of grouse in six weeks. By shooting standards that is a pathetically poor return, but then – clichéed as the sentiment may be – it is not the bag that counts.

If Melody performs as well as she did on her final flight last season, her owner will be more than compensated for his investment of time and effort, the fruitless days with recalcitrant dogs, the weary searches for a lost hawk. On a gold and mauve evening last October, the two pointers quartered the moor, distantly acknowledging each other as they passed. The ground-eating lope was abruptly checked as both dogs froze on point, trembling as if a current were being passed through their bodies.

Melody was unhooded, but she showed no hurry to fly. She roused and bobbed her head, then, as a breeze caught her, relaxed her grip on the gauntlet and was airborne. She clipped over the dogs' heads and began mounting in wide circles, occasionally looking down to check on the position of the field. At 400 feet she made a narrow turn and rested on the wind, indicating that she would climb no higher.

For a few seconds the falconer contemplated the scene he had orchestrated. In the stillness before the grouse is flushed, there is a tangible sense of communion between the falconer, the dogs standing rigidly on point and the tiny silhouette drawn taut as a bow against the sky.

The grouse burst out of the heather. Melody turned over and drew in her wings, falling like a teardrop and parting the air with a sound like tearing paper. There was no sense of violent contact – just a puff of feathers and a dark shape tumbling to the ground. Melody was already plucking the grouse by the time the falconer reached the spot where it had fallen.

Today there will be a race to set the first grouse of the season on some select West End table. If Melody does kill on her first outing, her falconer will not only take vicarious pride in her achievement, but can sit down to eat without having to worry about damaging his teeth on lead shot.

Windsor Chorlton

George Walden

Why we must not desert Belize

In March 1981 I drank a glass or two of champagne in No 1 Carlton Gardens after the negotiation of an outline agreement on the long-standing dispute between Belize and Guatemala. The champagne was a bit sweet, the hour a bit early and the celebration premature; The agreement was later turned down by Guatemala's leaders.

Today, the problems arising from the Guatemalan claim to the whole territory of Belize are still there. So are the British troops and Harriers "for an appropriate period". But Belize is still there, too, and by Central American standards thriving. Two questions remain: where is it, and why are we still there?

Churchill once said that he did not know where Guatemala (or presumably Belize) was and he was not going to start finding out so late in public life. In fact Belize sits facing Cuba on the Atlantic coast just below Mexico, its frontier with Guatemala suspiciously squared off. It is not seething with subversion, but a stable democracy with unarmed policemen.

George Price, the Prime Minister and leader of the main political party, the People's United Party, is something of an ascetic. A devout Catholic, he drives an old Land-Rover, works hard, and is untainted by corruption. His quiet, serious manner is effective internationally. The economy, based on sugar, fruit, fishing and forestry, has been buffeted by the recession, but has held up reasonably well with aid from Britain, the US, Canada and Mexico. The population is tiny: 150,000.

My fellow champagne drinkers on the Belize side were ethnically variegated. The country is an example of successful miscegenation, with Carib Indians, Hispanics, descendants of black slaves and now some Asians living together with little difficulty. Price himself has Welsh and African ancestors. The country is equally colourful. It is mostly jungle, with village names like "Double Headed Cabbage" and "Banana Bank", huge tarantulas, frogs that jump at you (spring chickens), parrots and Booby birds. The Victorians made furniture from its mahogany, and the Americans chewing gum from its sapodilla trees.

The dispute with Guatemala revolves around an obscure quarrel about a road. The 1859 treaty by which the Guatemalans recognized the frontiers of Belize (then British Honduras) spoke of linking Guatemala City to the Atlantic coast. The British showed willing, but in the end the treaty was denounced by the Guatemalans, who decided to claim the whole of Belize instead. The claim was written into their constitution in 1946, thereby engaging national pride (another reason for not having constitutions).

There seems no reason for Mr Price to salve this pride by dismembering his country, especially in the run-up to next year's election, which will be the first since independence in 1981. The British case has been frequently supported by the United Nations Organization, which has now also endorsed Belize's right to independence, self-determination and territorial integrity.

In 1981, the question facing the British Government was whether, after 18 years of sporadic negotiations, to continue delaying Belizean independence because of the Guatemalan claim. It was rightly decided to call their bluff, unless a settlement could be reached first.

The abortive "heads of agreement" signed at Carlton Gardens was at once an ingenious and practical affair (Nicholas Ridley led the British team.) The Belizeans were strongly against any territorial concessions; so the agreement revolved around some small blobs of periodically submerged sand off the coast which Mr Price was taken to see in a British plane.

There was a bit of huffing and puffing from President Lucas Garcia when we went ahead with independence later in 1981, and Belize has lived in the shadow of the claim ever since. But the threat should not be exaggerated. Belize has the moral support of the UN and Latin America, and is recognized by a host of European and Third World countries. It is also a member of the Commonwealth, the World Bank, the IMF and Caricom (the Caribbean Community), which has pledged full diplomatic support for its integrity.

Nor is the military situation too precarious. The British garrison (bolstered by training teams) is small, but highly professional and well equipped. The Guatemalans have their hands full with subversion and coups, and any attempt to divert attention from internal problems by lunging at Belize would also divert troops from anti-guerrilla duties. The new President, Mejia Victores, a professional soldier like his predecessor, will presumably be aware of this factor.

But it is not a happy situation for Britain. We do not like having troops in an independent country in a volatile part of the world, and in a situation not totally under our control. What if the Guatemalan guerrilla war overflowed, as in El Salvador, with refugees, close pursuit and the rest? Moreover the cost of the garrison, though not remotely comparable to that of the Falklands, represents an unwelcome charge on our forces and on the Treasury. All this argues for getting out as soon as some agreement with the Guatemalans or regional security arrangement can be negotiated.

There is another way to look at the problem. It is no secret that a discreet British presence in the combustible Central American area is comforting to Washington in these uncertain times. We cannot and should not become involved in the wars of the region. But we can, and perhaps should, avoid any precipitate movement out of Belize which might add to Washington's headaches. Seen in this light, our presence is an honourable and cost-effective contribution to our major ally's search for stability in an area of crucial security interest to it

And such is international morality that many of those who accused us of staying too long in our own territory in the South Atlantic would be the first to criticize us for moving too soon out of somebody else's.

The author, Conservative MP for Buckingham, was formerly Lord Carrington's private secretary.

Philip Howard

Dog-knobbler days with the beagles

When August with his driving rain has washed away the heatwave of July, then good hacks long to go on holiday. They have unchained us from our typewriters at the word-factory and we have scattered around the nooks and crannies of the world, blinking a little in the sunlight like canaries escaping from our gilded cages.

The place to go on holiday is somewhere quite different, where people know nothing and care less about the *stürm und drang* of daily journalism, where the phone rings only for talk about country matters, and where the most exciting event of the week is the price of black-faced sheep at the market.

Such a place is darkest Ayrshire, which has been mercifully untouched by history since our rude forefathers of the Stone Age built their circular huts on the damp and barren hills. Agricola's legions passed through and left not a Roman rucksack behind them. There have been covenanters and other little disturbances of life. But the locals were, as usual, too busy killing deer to pay much attention.

That was a use of deer in its original meaning of an animal of any sort; of Shakespeare's "rats and mice and such small deer" where he was not being facetious or cute. The German counterpart of the word, *Tier*, has retained its original meaning of any old animal, as in *Tiergarten*, an animal garden or zoo. In Scottish and English the word has changed its meaning to signify one kind of animal only, the kind with antlers that our Notting Hill beagles chase through the bracken. Diana only knows what they will do if they ever catch up with one.

Up here in Ayrshire the locals are still busy slaughtering animals of all kinds, minding their own business, and letting the rest of the world go by. Not a ripple of the troubles of Central America or the tedious contest for the leadership of the Labour Party disturbs the even tenor of the columns of the local newspaper, which are full of television and football candy floss, and pictures of brides with grooms in kilts and mothers with bonny babies, and the hard stuff of fatstock prices.

The estimation of journalism as a way of earning a living has not moved on much since Sir Walter Scott was asked for advice by John Gibson Lockhart, who had been invited to edit a proposed new Tory newspaper: "Your connection with any newspaper would be disgrace and degradation. I would rather sell gin to poor people and poison them that way. Besides no gentleman can ever do that sort of thing by halves. He must while he retains a rag of shirt to cover his nakedness, be inferior to the bronzed, mother-naked, thorough-going gentleman of the press."

Quite so. It is a good place for the hack on holiday, especially any hack in danger of the occupational vice of taking himself and his trade too seriously.

It is a grand year up here, as usual, for the wild raspberries and after the first few days you no longer notice the nettle stings and thistle scratches as you pick them. Pass me that shaggy orange fly, improbably called a dog-knobbler, which the local poacher swears has had to be banned down south because it is too attractive and unfair on the fish.

Fortunately, it does not seem to have that lethal effect on canny Ayrshire trout. Angling may be said to be so like mathematics that it can never be fully learnt, or indeed even partially learnt by some of us. But there is satisfaction and relaxation in sitting all afternoon in a boat on the loch untangling the almost inextricable knots that an imprudently cast fly can tie itself into in the twinkling of an eye.

Of course you need some good solid books as well for a rainy day. I have lugged up north the very solid four-volume history of *The Times* for our bicentennial preparation, and for light reading and frivolity have discovered in an attic the ninth edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. We are grooming fat animals for the agricultural show, the big event of the year. There is a plague of rabbits, which have survived myxomatosis, snares, frequent eggs dosed with strychnine, and beagles. There is a plague of midges. So what else is new?

In short, life in darkest Ayrshire rolls peacefully on much as it has since the Stone Age. Dynasties pass. Fleet Street may be in an uproar. Up here we have more important things to fuss about.

THE TIMES
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FEUDS IN THE CHOUF

The release of the three kidnapped members of the Lebanese government, though a relief in itself, has certainly not resolved the crisis in the Chouf, that beautiful and fertile area of Mount Lebanon south-east of Beirut in which is concentrated the greater part of the country's Druze population.

Kidnapping cabinet ministers may seem an excessively violent and dramatic way to make a political point. Even in Lebanon, such methods cannot be condoned. But this latest act of force was not sudden or unprovoked. It merely marked a small escalation in a *conflict that has* been going on for over a year.

Some would say, for over a century. The conflict between Druze and Maronite, the two historic communities of Mount Lebanon, goes back to the mid nineteenth century, when the Maronite peasantry of the mountain rose in revolt against the feudal shaikhs, most of whom were Druze. In the course of this *jacquerie* massacres occurred, the worst being carried out against the Maronites by Druze shaikhs and their partisans. French intervention then led to the disappearance of the old Emirate of Lebanon with its feudal order and the creation of a more centralised government under a Christian (but non-Lebanese) governor. Many Druzes emigrated to Syria, leaving the Maronites a clear majority.

The remaining Druzes continue to feel they have at least as good a right as the Maronites to regard themselves as the founders and guardians of Lebanese identity, whereas the other communities – Sunni and Shia Muslims, Melchite Christians – have tended to direct their loyalty towards foci outside Lebanon's frontiers: many, indeed, were only brought within *those frontiers by their extension* under the French mandate to form the Etat du Grand-Liban.

Regarding each other as authentically Lebanese, Maronite and Druze coexisted fairly successfully until the civil war of 1975 found them on opposite sides, partly because the outstanding Druze leader Kamal Jumblatt found his ambitions frustrated in a political system which gave the dominant role to the Maronites and the secondary one to Sunni Muslims. Jumblatt, a curious mixture of feudal landlord, social democrat, mystic and third-world liberationist, made himself the leader of the Lebanese "left" and formed an alliance with the Palestinian *resistance movement in the hope* of breaking this confessional system. In the process he antagonized his Maronite compatriots, including those (notably the Phalangists) who shared his ideal of a modernized non-confessional Lebanon but could not stomach his Palestinian allies.

Ironically, it was not Maronite resistance but Syrian intervention that deprived Jumblatt of his victory. In fact there was no serious fighting between Maronite and Druze in the Chouf until after Israeli forces occupied the area last year. The Phalangists, at that time allied to Israel, seized the opportunity to send troops into the area, and the Israelis unwisely allowed them to do so. The Phalange was a new element in the Chouf, whose Maronite inhabitants had traditionally been supporters of former President Camille Chamoun; and, by most accounts, the Phalangist interlopers behaved with no great tact.

Their attitude was that of the *new masters of Lebanon, rather* than of people seeking to heal the wounds of civil war and build a new national unity – a unity for which there were then some genuine prospects, since most Druzes and Muslims had come to share their antipathy towards the Palestinians. They insulted Emir Majid Arslan, the aged rival of the Jumblatts, and treated *all* armed Druzes, of whatever political persuasion, as "communists". Inevitably, a series of armed clashes began.

Many Lebanese believe that this conflict has been deliberately fomented by the Israelis on the principle of divide and rule. That may be an oversimplification. It is probable that the Israelis initially intended to help their Phalangist allies whom, during the lifetime of Bashir Gemayel, they saw as the nucleus of a new and friendly Lebanon. Later their relations with the Phalangists worsened. In recent weeks the Israelis have been allowing the Druzes to obtain heavy weapons, and have given up any attempt to prevent shelling by *either side. It seems* probable that they hope to retain some gratitude and co-operation among the Druzes after their own withdrawal from the Chouf.

It appears that the Druzes are thus receiving tacit encouragement from Israel, as well as overt encouragement from Syria, to resist any attempt by President Amin Gemayel to impose his authority in the Chouf by sending in the Lebanese army. The Druzes see President Gemayel as a Phalangist president, and his army – especially under its present commander, General Ibrahim Tannous – as virtually a Phalangist army. Matters are further complicated by the fact that Kamal Jumblatt's role as Druze leader has been inherited by his son Walid, a highly unstable individual who has backed into the arms of that very Syrian regime which is universally *held responsible for* his father's assassination, and on its instigation has repudiated the legitimacy of President Gemayel because of the Israeli-Lebanese accord.

Lebanon cannot be revived unless the authority of the state and the president are accepted. But equally Lebanon will not be Lebanon if that authority has to be imposed on the Druzes without their consent. In any case, few who know the Chouf will believe that that can be done, and it would be a reckless Multinational Force officer who undertook to help do it. Difficult though it may be, the Druzes' consent must be sought and their aspirations respected.

THE HOW AND WHY OF THE HOW AND WHY

There are good reasons why successive governments should embark on the reorganization of the five research councils, the autonomous agencies which support research in agriculture, medicine, the natural environment, social science and science in general. For in their own estimation, the councils play a central role in the conduct of non-military research in Britain. Collectively, they spend more than £500 million a year on a great variety of activities.

The objective set for the councils is twofold – to enlarge the body of useful knowledge in fields such as agriculture, medicine and, fashionably, information technology, and to complement the support for scientific research in higher education that is normally provided by the University Grants Committee, in which the Science and Engineering Research Council predominates. The Government's recurring difficulty is that these two functions seem always to be unhappily married.

This no doubt is why Sir Ronald Mason has been asked to conduct a one-man inquiry into the organization of the research councils. Evidence that the system is not functioning as intended has been accumulating for some time. Only last year, the Advisory Board for the Research Councils, which advises on the division of the science budget among the research councils argued that the dual-support system for university research is breaking down. Part of the reason is that universities are skimping on research support. Meanwhile, doubts have arisen about the clarity of purpose with which the research councils seek to accumulate useful knowledge.

All this implies that the outcome of the last upheaval in the affairs of the research councils, that recommended by Lord Rothschild in 1971, has not worked as intended. The plan then was that the applied research carried out by the research councils should be financed not by the Department of Education and Science but by the ministries most directly concerned, which were to equip themselves for their role as "customers" by appointing chief scientists capable of insisting on value for money from their contractors, the research councils. *The experience of the past decade has been disappointing.*

Sir Ronald Mason thus has a splendid opportunity. The Rothschild reorganization has not produced the upheaval intended but, rather, stasis. Too many research institutes have escaped the close examination of their function that might have been expected. Sir Ronald cannot in the two months allowed him suggest what happens to each of them, but he could usefully suggest some means by which their future is not entirely in the gift of the research councils which created them.

The most serious problem is the Science and Engineering Research Council, intended exclusively for the support of research in higher education. Universities may not be pulling their weight in the dual-support system, but the council itself has become too deeply committed to large central laboratories to be flexible. It is too ready to succumb to fashion (such as that for information technology) and to defend anomalies such as its ownership of nearly a hundred houses in Oxfordshire against the criticisms of the Rayner unit. Mason needs a way of making this council into the instrument the research community needs most urgently – not just a paymaster but a leader for Britain's splendid but demoralized research.

THE BULLY OF THE BALTIC

The meeting of Prime Ministers of the Nordic countries which has just occurred in Helsinki resurrected the proposal for a Nordic nuclear-free zone. Promoted by the USSR and its allies *since the 1950s, it* has had strong advocates in the Nordic countries themselves, particularly in neutral Finland and Sweden. In the Nato members, Norway and Denmark, advocates of the proposal are also to be found. The appeal is emotional rather than logical.

Popular support for a Nordic nuclear-free zone tends to fluctuate with the East-West political climate. Events such as the invasion of Afghanistan, imposition of martial law in Poland, Soviet submarines and bombers violating Scandinavian territory, all make the proposal appear less sensible, while the possible deployment of new US missiles in Western Europe, Soviet counter-threats and general stalemate at the Geneva talks, seem to increase its appeal.

The USSR promotes the concept largely for propaganda purposes in an attempt to present Soviet policy as one of peace. But the possibility, however remote, that Nato could be weakened by banning nuclear weapons from Norway and Denmark *even in time of war*, is sufficiently attractive to be worth some effort. For Nato countries the idea suffers from fundamental defects: Soviet superiority in conventional forces would present an even greater threat since Nato's flexibility in responding to aggression would be reduced and the deterrent effect of the alliance damaged. The Nordic countries would still be in danger of nuclear attack because of the range of weapons deployed outside the proposed nuclear-free zone.

Soviet divisions in East Germany are equipped with nuclear weapons, and the Leningrad military district has missiles covering the whole Baltic area. In the Kola Peninsula alone there are dozens of airfields, two major bases for land-based nuclear missiles, and port facilities at Murmansk for nuclear-armed submarines.

There seems little possibility that the Kola and Baltic bases of the USSR would be included in any agreement. Appeals circulated clandestinely in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia asking that the peoples of these Soviet-controlled republics be allowed some say in discussions of the Baltic zone have resulted in KGB persecution of those involved. Swedish suggestions that a nuclear-free zone must include inspection of Soviet submarine bases in the Baltic were greeted with stony silence in Moscow.

When the Finnish President Mauno Koivisto visited Moscow in June to extend the Soviet-Finnish friendship treaty for a further twenty years, the question of freeing the Baltic Sea from nuclear weapons was discussed. However, the only precise Soviet offer in this direction concerns the removal of six Golf class submarines which are already obsolete and likely to be replaced anyway.

Verification of any agreement would be extremely difficult. The USSR has never acknowledged properly Swedish protests about the repeated violations of Sweden's territorial waters by Soviet submarines and the defiant Soviet reply to the public outcry in 1981 when a submarine ran aground near the Karlskrona naval base ignored the government's concern that it was armed with nuclear weapons.

The USSR is the only Baltic country with nuclear bases. The Nato members, Norway and Denmark, do not permit nuclear weapons on their territory in peacetime. Attempts to persuade them to ban Nato allies from bringing such weapons to Scandinavia even in wartime have not been successful, despite the efforts of Soviet diplomacy, communist parties, peace movements and the speeches of the former Finnish President Urho Kekkonen who for decades advocated the nuclear-free zone.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Places in society for young and old

From the Director of Population Concern

Sir, I refer to your article on the cost of pensions for the elderly in the next century (July 30) in which your correspondent expresses the fear that "a low birthrate means it is likely to be accompanied by a shrinking proportion of the population of working age" and that if the birthrate remains low "the burden of *supporting the nation's elderly will* be even greater".

There is no serious basis for this fear. Children, as well as old people, have to be supported by people of working age and are just as much of a "burden" on society.

A rough measure of dependency is the ratio of the number of those people of pensionable age and those under the age of 16 to the population of working age. *Total dependency is lower for a lower birthrate* (given constant death rates for each age group). Even if, as the birthrate falls, the percentage of the elderly increases at first, their numbers can be known well in advance and planned for accordingly.

On the other hand the financial burden on society of extra children is considerable. Their needs differ from those of the older generation, but they cost no less. Whereas the old incur high costs in pensions, and residential and medical care, the young incur the cost of education and mother-and-child health services.

Bearing in mind that many retired people can still contribute usefully to society, it seems probable that the burden of a dependent child is overall at least as high as that of a retired person.

We should take the long view: once a more or less stable population at a lower size were achieved, the number of old people in the population would also stabilize at a perfectly normal proportion. To conclude that there is a fear of an *overwhelming burden of old people* is one of the least defensible arguments used to advocate an increase in the birthrate for the *United Kingdom*.

It should finally be remembered that this argument is deployed in an economic setting in which there have been *over a million* unemployed since August, 1975, and where overmanning is estimated at several millions. It seems illogical to argue that a fall in the birthrate will not produce enough economically active people in the future when there are not enough jobs for those wanting employment now.

The effect of the continuing fall in the number of children born per family will be to increase the material standard of living of those children that are born. But even more important, it will greatly increase the non-material standard of living – sometimes referred to as the quality of life.

Yours faithfully,
ERIC McGRAW, Director,
Population Concern,
231 Tottenham Court Road, W1.
August 9.

From the Director of Age Concern, England, and others

Sir, As four British members of an international working group brought together by the World Health Organization to prepare material on self-care and health promotion among the elderly, we were encouraged to read Robert Bessell's *letter* (August 6), with its warning about the destructiveness of describing old people as a burden on the working population.

Setting aside the benefits we all derive from their past endeavours, in peace and wars, we also recognize their immense contribution to our present wellbeing in a number of ways.

In many cases they do provide direct economic benefits by their work, and they are all consumers. Those who were made to retire on an arbitrary date cannot then be blamed for leaving the labour force.

The voluntary sector, properly valued by the Government, owes much of its strength to the accumulated skills and sense of continuing responsibility of those in later life.

As it happens, pensioners are the one group who pay twice for any in-patient care they receive in hospital through loss in pension. And, of equal importance, they provide stability in family life in practical ways as carers, as well as the generational links which give us our sense of continuity.

The contribution of older people to the arts, humanities, the professions and politics is generally recognized; but those who are less eminent do much to enrich younger lives as any fortunate grandchild could testify.

Yours etc,
DAVID HOBMAN (Age Concern, England),
JOHN HUNTINGTON (Health Education Council),
SALLY GREENGROSS (International Federation on Ageing),
KEITH THOMPSON,
World Health Organization,
Regional Office for Europe,
8 Scherfigsvej,
DK-2000 Copenhagen,
Denmark.
August 6.

'Alternative medicine' under scrutiny

From Professor P. N. Campbell

Sir, Although I am not qualified to practise medicine I found your leading article, "Physician, heal thyself" (August 10), deeply disturbing. Following as it did three articles on so-called "alternative medicine" ("Spectrum, August 8, 9, 10) I have to conclude that you set out not only to be provocative but also derogatory of the medical profession in this country.

To imply that our teaching in the medical schools is based on the concept that disease is caused by external agents and that "poor diet, lack of exercise, smoking, drinking and stress" are not important contributory factors is simply wrong. Such a phrase as "The hospital-based training of doctors leaves them ill-equipped to deal with psycho-social disorders" suggests that the authors of the articles have little knowledge of the current medical curriculum or awareness of the role of the psychiatrist.

The leading article admitted that the medical world has enormous scientific achievements to its credit, but correctly pointed out that it was not yet possible to treat effectively *all diseases*. At this point the merits of so-called holistic forms of therapy were promoted and it was suggested that the medical profession repudiates *such therapy* for dogmatic reasons.

Throughout the article the perfectly sound reasons for so-called repudiation are never mentioned. Is it not right that the claims for any therapy should be subjected to scientific analysis even though, at present, we do not understand the rationale for the treatment in scientific terms? It is admitted that few controlled experiments have been held.

Your leading article does not mention the encouragement you will give to the many unscrupulous purveyors of medicines and treatment who are out to make a lot of money from those in ill-health. Perhaps even more insidious than those who are downright swindlers are those who promote "cures" that can "at least do no harm and may do some good".

Experienced physicians do not doubt the impact of the personal outlook of the patient in the progress of disease and admit that there are aspects of the concept of "mind over matter" that are at present beyond our understanding. It is right, therefore, to open these aspects of medicine to general discussion. But *to promote uncritically the concept* of "alternative medicine" shows that you fail to understand the multidisciplinary approach to medical education which is not rigidly controlled by the medical establishment either here or in China.

Your message, if taken seriously, will merely encourage "quack" medicine, which will increase the misery of patients by raising false hopes and will channel scarce resources from research which, although not totally successful as yet, has an impressive track record in the conquest of disease.

Yours etc,
PETER CAMPBELL,
Courtauld Institute of Biochemistry,
The Middlesex Hospital,
Medical School,
Mortimer Street, W1.
August 11.

From the Headmaster of Giggleswick School

Sir, Your leader today (August 10) and the recent articles to which it relates are timely. As a biologist by training, a headmaster by profession amd a homoeopath by satisfied experience, there are two features of contemporary medical practice in this country today which disturb me.

First, is the arrogant reluctance of the medical profession as a *whole* to admit to the possibility of any value in healing methods for which there is at present no satisfactory scientific *explanation for their efficacy*. This leads to the failure to use, let alone introduce trainee doctors to, remedial methods which are well tried in practice and which often succeed where orthodox medicine has no effective cure or satisfactory ameliorative procedure. The ill person is, thus, denied available treatment or is frequently subjected to drugs or unnecessary surgery which may have undesirable side effects.

Second, there has been a growing and alarming practice of admitting people to medical training by selection which relies almost exclusively on the basis of ability in academic scientific knowledge as shown in A-level examinations or their equivalent. The interview seems to be a thing of the past.

Further, many admissions officers are quite happy to admit that they prefer a combination of mathematics, physics and chemistry to *combinations which include biology* or one of the Humanities subjects. This seems to emphasise a deplorable disregard for the importance of *the personality* of the potential doctor and his or her interest in living processes and human beings. The fear is that our medical *profession* shows signs of becoming manned by a growing number of glorified mechanics, each with his own narrow speciality, treating parts of bodies rather than whole persons.

Yours faithfully,
I. D. WATSON,
Giggleswick School,
Settle,
North Yorkshire.
August 10.

Future of barn

From Mr Norman Howard

Sir, Your article on the future of the listed barn at Brockley Hill Farm (feature, July 29) amusing as it was, may have misled readers on some important points. Although timber-framed barns make better travellers than most kinds of historic buildings the Greater London Council does not encourage them to leave home, particularly where this would mean breaking up a family of agricultural buildings which have become attached to their old familiar surroundings and value their close relationship with one another.

In this case, however, the barn suffered very badly in a gale in the late 1970s, when there was a partial collapse. It was part of a smallholding, inaccessible to the public, and the tenant farmer who held it on a full repairing lease found it far beyond his means to reconstruct the barn with the expert care which the work required. London Transport, as the owners of the land, were similarly unable to spend heavily on a barn which served no operational purpose.

The future of the barn was considered by the council's Historic Buildings Panel in August last year. It was agreed that if the cost of re-erection was to come from the council funds this could only be justified by resiting the barn on a council-owned farm, where it would be widely enjoyed by schoolchildren and others. It is intended that it should form a home for an important collection of farm implements which the council wishes to put on public display.

The council is well aware of the philosophy of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, first advanced by William Morris as its founder. Its manifesto is opposed to unnecessary travel for ancient structures and my panel takes the same view: but this is a case where the SPAB, the Ancient Monuments Society, and the council all considered the journey to be necessary for the future health of the barn. As you rightly say, the Secretary of State for the Environment has already issued the necessary ticket.

Yours sincerely,
N. HOWARD,
Members' Lobby,
The County Hall, SE1.
August 3.

Soviet 'moles'

From Mr Nigel West

Sir, Professor Floud (July 25) has criticized those who have publicly described his father, Mr Bernard Floud MP, as a Soviet agent, myself among them. To support his conviction that his father had never been a Soviet agent Professor Floud referred to private correspondence that took place between us in December last year.

The sentence he selected implies that I have had second thoughts about the comments contained in my history of the postwar Security Service, *A Matter of Trust*. I apparently "confirmed in writing" to him that I had "no reason to believe that your father was ever disloyal to his country".

Since Professor Floud has decided to quote this part of my letter, I think it only appropriate that the exact context be made clear:

In conclusion, I have to state that I stand by everything in *A Matter of Trust*. I would, however, point out that there are many *different types of Soviet agents, and I have no* reason to believe that your father was ever disloyal to his country. The Security Service were, and remain, equally concerned about Soviet "agents of influence."

In my book I described Bernard Floud as having been recruited as a Soviet agent while he was a student at Oxford. I also referred to him as an "associate" of Jennifer Hart. Mrs Hart has recently gone on record to confirm the fact that she had been recruited as a secret member of the Communitst Party of Great Britain by Bernard Floud, whom she described as her "controller".

Yours faithfully,
NIGEL WEST
310 Fulham Road, SW10.
August 2.

Scottish salmon stocks

From Mr E. J. Lipscombe

Sir, The decline of salmon fishing in Scotland and the fears expressed by Sir Andrew Gilchrist (July 25) and others for its future, have been confirmed this spring when good water levels, following two dry seasons, have failed to produce any improvement.

Those of us who have travelled north for many years to fish the spring run on the Spey or wherever, to the considerable benefit of hoteliers, shopkeepers and their employees as well as owners of fishings, are reluctantly having to admit that it would be foolish to continue expending our substance for the privilege of fishing over virtually non-existent salmon runs, whilst legal and illegal netting is allowed seemingly unhindered to annihilate whole runs of the comparatively few spring fish remaining.

May we hope that the new Minister of State at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food will soon recognise the need for quick and decisive action to combat the depredations of the commercial netting interests whether legal or illegal? The fact that his fisheries division are still unable to advise me of any effective measures taken following replies to their July, 1981, Green Paper, in which the dangers of netting to salmon stocks are clearly recognised, is not encouraging.

Yours faithfully,
E. J. LIPSCOMBE,
67 Eastdean Avenue,
Epsom, Surrey.

Not cricket

From Mrs W. T. S. Digby-Seymour

Sir, The St Louis Cardinals (report, August 8) are not ecclesiastical but ornithological. There is, in the United States, an indigenous bird, a little bigger than a black bird, called the cardinal. He is bright red and his mate is olive green with red trimming.

When my mother-in-law went to America for the first time she was interested to hear my brother say that there was a cardinal in the garden with his wife.

Yours faithfully,
ROSALIE DIGBY-SEYMOUR,
8 Ennismore Gardens, SW7.

Transport in London

From Mr James Booth

Sir, Mr Taylor (August 4) says that "Presumably the new traffic commissioner will be given the task of encouraging alternative private forms of transport."

Having just returned from a stay in Mexico, may I suggest as one of these alternatives a group or collective taxi system, which operates in the two largest and traffic-congested cities – Mexico City and Guadalajara. These taxis run in competition with individual taxis, the bus network and a developing underground train system.

Minibuses would have a set route, hold eight to 10 passengers, pick up and drop people where they wanted along this route and thus provide the convenience and cost to fill the gap in the service provided by our present forms of overground transport.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES BOOTH,
Old Bulkeley Coach House,
Englefield Green,
Egham, Surrey.

Nameless JPs

From Mrs Marjorie Jones

Sir, True, jurors are named in open court, as Mr Embrey writes (August 4), but not normally in newspapers and it was on the subject of newspaper publication of the names of JPs that this correspondence started.

Time was when court reports in local papers regularly included the names of the JPs, who were usually well known to the reporters. Nowdays the names will be wanted for publication only when they appear to be part of a news story – about some unusual decision in granting bail, or sentencing, for instance. But newspaper editors have discovered that it can be *difficult* retrospectively to acquire information about the identity of justices. It apears to be nobody's duty to supply it on demand.

Yours faithfully
MARJORIE JONES,
7 Southview Drive,
Walton on the Naze,
Essex.

A tiger's leap

From Brigadier W. M. T. Magan

Sir, I can confirm from my own experience the statement of the Hon J. W. Best, quoted by his son, Judge G. B. Best, in his letter to the *The Times* of August 5, that a tiger can jump 17ft.

Many years ago, in the Indian jungle, I noticed the claw marks of a tiger on a tree trunk. I was so astonished by the height that I took the trouble, together with the Indian shikari who was with me, to measure the distance above the ground. It was marginally over 17ft. *We supposed the tiger had been* trying to catch a monkey – and it may have succeeded.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. M. T. MAGAN,
St Michael's House,
Peckham Bush,
Nr Tonbridge,
Kent.
August 6.

Luis Buñuel

From Father D. C. Barrett, SJ

Sir, It is a pity that, when you decided to identify your correspondents, you did not include the writers of your obituaries. I am curious to know who was the author of the obituary in today's *Times* (August 1) on the film director, Luis Buñuel, which contained the statement: "His early education by the Jesuits at Saragossa goes a long way towards explaining his fierce anti-clericalism".

This is like saying that George Orwell's early education at Eton goes a long way towards explaining his particular brand of social conscience. *In itself* it goes no way at all, though, given other factors, it may have some explanatory force.

In its time Eton has produced famous socialists and the Jesuits have produced famous anti-clericals, among them Voltaire and James Joyce. But the Jesuits are not in the business of producing anti-clericals any more than Eton is in the business of producing socialists. If the contrary were the case, then these two institutions have failed rather badly.

Should you see your way to publishing this letter, may I implore you to restrain your advanced wonderous technical machine from *turning Buñuel into Brunel, as it* almost did in the obituary ("Brñuel"). Buñuel was another kind of engineer, and, to my mind, equally great in his own way.

Yours faithfully,
D. C. BARRETT,
University of Warwick,
Department of Philosophy,
Coventry.

A Thames pageant

From Mr John Offen

Sir, Whenever discussion centres on the pleasures of London it is universally agreed that we have never made the best use of the Thames and indeed have architecturally turned our backs on it.

Would it not be an interesting idea to reproduce the superb livery barges and a royal barge to form some kind of river pageant? It would be of great interest to overseas visitors and make Londoners more aware of this sadly neglected asset.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN OFFEN,
De Vere Cottages,
Kensington, W8.
August 8.

Intimations of mortality

From the Reverend Canon R. Robson

Sir, Being one of the last survivors of the old church pensions scheme whereby one *third* of my income was deducted to provide a pension for my predecessor, may I tell the true story of a ninety-year-old clerical pensioner who wrote to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for his customary annual application form in order to apply for his pension. They sent him twenty forms!

Yours faithfully,
R. ROBSON,
2 Oakburn Court,
Sheffield.
August 1.

COURT AND SOCIAL

SOCIAL NEWS

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will attend a reception at Guildhall to mark the golden jubilee of the Milk Marketing Board on November 2.

The Prince of Wales, chairman, the Prince of Wales's Committee, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, will attend the Red Dragon Ball, in aid of the committee and the Wales in Trust Appeal at Grosvenor House on November 29.

Princess Anne, President of the Save the Children Fund, will attend the premiere of *Oliver Twist*, in aid of the Save the Children Fund, at the Classic Cinema, Haymarket, on November 2.

Princess Anne, President of the British Olympic Association, will attend a reception to launch the association's appeal at Barclays Bank, Lombard Street, on November 3.

Princess Anne, Patron of the Home Farm Trust, will open the trust's new home at Milton Heights, Milton, Oxfordshire, on November 7.

Princess Anne, Patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association, will attend the association's 1983 eve of conference dinner at the Redwood Lodge Hotel, Bristol, on November 14.

Princess Anne, Patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association, will attend the association's national conference and annual meeting at the Grand Hotel, Bristol, on November 15.

The Duke of Kent, as president, will visit the Automobile Association's National Training Centre at Widmerpool, Nottinghamshire, and, as Vice-Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, will carry out an industrial visit in the area on November 22.

Birthdays today

Sir Humphrey Atkins, MP, 61; Dame Frances Clode, 80; Air Marshal Sir Maurice Heath, 74; Lord Heycock, 78; General Sir Patrick Howard-Dobson, 62; Sir Anthony Jolliffe, 45; Mr Norris McWhirter, 58; Baroness Phillips, 73; Lord Renton, QC, 75; Lord Rhodes, 88; Mr Peter West, 63; Sir Duncan Wilson, 72.

Barbers' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Barbers' Company for the ensuing year:

Master: Mr P. H. Champness; Upper Warden: Mr. P. Lambert; Middle Warden: Mr J. F. A. Jones; Renter Warden: Mr H. P. Foxon; Deputy Master: Mr W. G. Cross; Clerk: Mr B. W. Hall.

Forthcoming marriages

Flight Lieutenant P. N. J. Applegarth and Miss L. E. Callow

The engagement is announced between Piers, son of Mr and Mrs John Applegarth, of Boldon Hall, West Boldon, Tyne and Wear, and Louise, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Ian Callow, of Maryhill Close, Kenley, Surrey.

Mr F. M. P. Campana and Miss A. J. Gready

The engagement is announced between France Mario, second son of Mr and Mrs Franco Campana, of Cortina, Italy, and Alicia Jane, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Robert Gready, of Oakridge-Lynch, Gloucestershire.

Cllr. P. Davis and Miss A. Klitgaard Bertelsen

The engagement is announced between Peter, eldest son of Mr and Mrs R. Davis, of Streatham, London, and Anne, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs F. Klitgaard Bertelsen, of Copenhagen, Denmark.

Dr J. Dunlop and Miss F. C. T. Walker

The engagement is announced between Jack, son of Mr and Mrs J. Dunlop, of Ballantrae, Ayrshire, and Fiona, younger daughter of Dr and Mrs A. I. T. Walker, of Sevenoaks, Kent.

Mr M. R. McV. Gubbins and Miss R. M. Adkins

The engagement is announced between Michael, son of the late Mr Rory M. S. Gubbins and of Mrs Jeanette Gubbins, of Old Granary Farm, Little Ouseburn, York, and Rachel, daughter of Mr and Mrs Richard Adkins, of Chase House, Baughurst, Hampshire.

Mr F. B. Hatfull and Miss A. Lerse

The engagement is announced between Francis, elder son of Mr and Mrs T. J. Hatfull, of Portland, Dorset, and Amanda, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Lerse, of London, NW11.

Mr P. J. McAvoy and Miss L. A. Bird

The engagement is announced between Paul Jonathan, son of Mr and Mrs Adrian McAvoy, of London, SW1, and Loretta Ann, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Henry Thomas Bird, of Beckenham, Kent.

Mr L. H. Monk and Miss R. P. Howells

The engagement is announced between Lawrence, son of Mr D. L. Monk, of Sandhurst, Surrey, and of Mrs Daphne Monk, of Sevenoaks, Kent, and Rosi, daughter of Wing Commander and Mrs M. A. Howells.

Mr C. J. Rose and Miss P. A. Mathews

The engagement is announced between Charles James, only son of Mr and Mrs C. J. Rose, of Farnborough, Kent, and Penelope Ann, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs J. C. Mathews, of Bickley, Kent.

Mr C. W. F. Small and Miss J. D. Bailey

The engagement is announced between Christopher, only son of Mr and Mrs M. A. F. Small, of Warwick, and Judith Dorothy, youngest daughter of Mr H. J. Bailey, of Malvern Wells, and the late Mrs Bailey.

Mr A. R. Wood and Miss S. J. Miller

The engagement is announced between Andrew, second son of Mr and Mrs Robert Wood, of Aldwick, Sussex, and Susan, daughter of the late Mr Jack Miller and Mrs Katherine Miller, of Pimlico, London.

Marriages

Mr J. P. M. Hurst and Miss J. Smith Buck

The marriage took place on Tuesday, August 2, at the Registrar's Office, Leeds, between Mr John P. M. Hurst, elder son of Mr and Mrs Harry Hurst, of Oakwood, Leeds, and Miss Jill Smith Buck, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Raymond Smith Buck, of Hertford, Hertfordshire.

Mr M. C. Rees and Miss E. S. Molesworth

The marriage took place on Saturday, July 30th, at Northam, Devon, between Mr Martin Rees and Miss Stephanie Molesworth.

Mr S. J. Scrimgeour and Mrs J. M. Carter

The marriage took place in Jersey on Wednesday, August 10, of Mr Simon J. Scrimgeour and Mrs Joanna M. Carter.



Penelope Keith, the actress, with the Earl of Harewood at Harewood House, Leeds, during the recording of a television programme on Capability Brown the landscape gardener. Miss Keith who starred in the series "To The Manor Born", also visits Chatsworth, Petworth House, Stowe and Blenheim Palace. The programme is due to be screened early next year.

Young help Anglican choirs to thrive

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Singing in choirs in the Church of England is a pastime growing in popularity, according to a survey by the Royal School of Church Music.

It appears to be particularly attractive to younger people, and the sterotype of an elderly choir accompanied by an elderly female organist is virtually extinct.

The survey discovered that more choirs were gradually growing in membership than contracting. Compared with 30 years ago, there is a much higher proportion of female singers: in 1950 more than half a typical choir would have been made up of boy trebles, and the current ratio is less than a quarter.

Dr Berkeley Hill, who conducted the survey for the school with a grant from the Ecclesiastical Insurance Office, states in his report: "Pessimism about declining choir membership because of competition from television, sports, and greater mobility is not generally supported by findings from this survey. On the contrary there is reason to think that a modest expansion is occurring."

The most common service is the modern (Rite A) eucharist from the Alternative Services Book.

Although nearly half a typical choir's membership will be under 16, the next most common age group is between that age and 24. Choristers over 65 are uncommon, as are male altos.

Report available from the Royal School of Church Music, Addington Palace, Croydon, £3.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid):

Anderson, Mr Harold William, of Little Hallingbury, Essex, master baker and confectioner......£242,383

Beckett, Mr Alfred Frederick, of Belford, Northumberland. £603,740

Campbell, Mrs Norah Mavis, of Bedford.......£216,431

Beal, Mr Edwin Thomas, of Amotherby, North Yorkshire, farmer.......£318,381

Brooke-Booth, Mrs Mathilde Leonie Ghislaine, of Northwood, London £313,153

Dobson, Mr Arthur Denison, of Fleet, Hanpshire, former managing director of Associated Dairies £368,335

Evershed, Mr Norman William, of Harpenden, Hertfordshire, company director.......£470,801

Lister, Sir Charles Percy, of Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire, Deputy Lieutenant of Gloucestershire 1960.......£324,390

Neuburger, Mr Alfons, of East Finchley, London.......£900,000

Otman, Mr Mohammed Ali, of Tripoli, Libya, intestate, estate in England and Wales.......£407,129

Robertson, Mr Archibald Turnbull, of Thompson, Norfolk.......£665,003

Spalding, Mr Charles Walter, of Forest Row, East Sussex.....£291,798

Wightman, Mr Gerald, of Church Brampton, Northamptonshire, chairman and chief executive of Sketchley, the dry cleaning company £162,118

Warburg, Mr Hew Francis, of Golders Green, London.....£648,498

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mr David Dickinson, to be editor of *Newsnight* BBC2's current affairs programme, succeeding Mr David Lloyd, who is to be editor of the new *60 Minutes* programme on BBC1.

Brigadier D. E. Worsley to be Honorary Physician to The Queen from June 11.

Brigadier A. J. Shaw to be Honorary Physician to The Queen from August 11.

Mr Gordon Jones to be chairman of the Yorkshire Water Authority from October 1. He succeeds Mr Peter Coverdale, who will be deputy chairman.

Church news

The Rev Peter St George Vaughan, Principal of Crowther Hall, Birmingham is to be Archdeacon of Westmorland and Furness, in succession to the Ven Arthur Henry Attwell, Bishop-designate of Sodor and Man.

Bishop's vote

A petition was launched in Douglas yesterday in support of the Bishop of Sodor and Man retaining his voting powers in Tynwald, the Isle of Man Parliament, where a draft constitutional Bill proposes removal of his vote.

OBITUARY

ADMIRAL JOSE PINHEIRO DE AZEVEDO

Leading role in Portugal's revolution

Admiral Jose Baptista Pinheiro de Azevedo, who died in Lisbon on August 10 at the age of 66, played a leading part in Portugal's revolution in April, 1974, and was later briefly Prime Minister from September 1975 to June 1976.

In the turbulent period after the revolution he came to be identified with the revolutionary socialist faction within the Armed Forces Movement, and because of that was accepted as Prime Minister by the Communists. But his government, which also included the Socialists, modified earlier commitments to "the revolutionary process towards socialism", and was sharply opposed by the extreme left.

In November, 1975, Pinheiro de Azevedo was himself beseiged in his official residence by Communist-led construction workers. The government declared itself on strike unless the armed forces guaranteed its safety, and only went back to work after loyalist troops had put down a revolt of paratroops in the Lisbon area.

The failure of this revolt strengthened the position of the moderates, and Pinheiro de Azevedo's own political position changed. By March, 1976, he was saying that Portugal should concentrate on building a western-style democracy and not "unrealistic socialism".

He was born on June 5, 1917, in Luanda, in Angola, where his father was a civil servant. He began his naval career in 1934, when he entered the Portugese naval academy. From 1963 to 1965 he was back in Angola as commander of the sea defences at the mouth of the Congo. From 1969 to 1971 he was naval attaché in London.

In 1972 he was appointed commander of the Marine Corps, and it was in that position that he played a part in the preparation of the military coup. Like many others, he believed that there could be no military solution to the rebellions in Portugese Africa, and he used his position to make contact with Navy men throughout Portugal. Early in 1974 he became a member of the coordinating committee of the nascent Armed Forces Movement.

After the coup Pinheiro de Azevedo was promoted to Admiral, and was ranked third in the hierachy of the Junta of National Salvation. He became Naval Chief of Staff. His government, appointed by President Costa Gomes after criticism by moderates of the pro-communist tendencies of General Goncalves's administration, was the sixth to be formed after the revolution.

After meeting the challenge from the left, Pinheiro de Azevedo decided to stand as a candidate in the presidential election in June, 1976. But he was not supported by any of the political parties, and had a heart attack during the campaign. He only received 14 per cent of the vote.

Pinheiro de Azevedo was a man with a bluff and forthright manner, who was known for speaking his mind freely, and became known as the "Admiral without fear". After resigning from the Premiership he was publicly critical of President Eanes, his successful rival in the presidential election, accusing him of having been an obedient servant of the dictatorship.

CLYTIE HINE MUNDY

Peter Pears writes:

The death has recently occurred in New York at the age of 96 of Clytie Hine, who was from 1911 to 1919 a leading member of Sir Thomas Beecham's Opera Company.

Born in Australia, she came to England to study at the Royal College of Music, where an annual prize was later founded in her name. She was a strikingly beautiful woman with a fine lyric voice.

In the early 1920s she went to New York with the Beggar's Opera Company on tour and stayed there with her husband John Mundy who for many years led the cellos in the Metropolitan Opera Orchestra.

Clytie became a most successful voice teacher, especially in the Musical Theatre numbering Alfred Drake as one of her best known pupils. I had the pleasure of studying with her for some time and was much helped by her straitforward direct teaching.

She was a most lovable person and a wonderful friend. She was the mother of Meg Mundy, the actress and of John Mundy, the medieval historian.

Mr Allan Royle, CBE, who died on August 8 at the age of 78, was Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace for Wigan from 1946 to 1969. He was also deputy chairman of the NW Industrial Development Association and an Hon Freeman of Wigan.

Sir Geoffrey Follows, CMG, who died at his home in Harare, Zimbabwe, on August 7 at the age of 87, had been a colonial administrator who was Northern Rhodesia representative on the Federal Interim Public Service Commission from 1953 to 1959.

Buildings of excellence: Robinson College, Cambridge; the National Westminster Bank Tower in The City; and a barn conversion near Kettering, Northamptonshire.

Architects honour places of learning, ledgers and living

By Charles McKean

Six buildings completed between 1976 and 1980 receive this year's awards for architectural excellency from the Royal Institute of British Architecture announced today.

A further 25 are commended for "thoughtful, imaginative or satisfying design".

The awards go to two buildings in East Anglia, Robinson College, Cambridge, by Gillespie, Kidd and Coia, and the Trebor sweet factory in Colchester by Arup Associates; to Newlands Primary School, Yately, Hampshire, by the county architect's department; Elswick Pool, Newcastle upon Tyne, by the Napper Collerton Partnership; Edinburgh City Art Gallery by the now disbanded city architect's department; and to the new exhibition gallery at the Ulster Folk Museum by Ferguson and McIlveen.

Four of the architects have been previous winners of RIBA awards and, as in 1980 and 1982, Scotland seems to lead the country in its garnering of gongs.

The commendations range from private house conversions to the National Westminster Bank tower in the City, taking in high-tech warehouses in Nottingham, a tiny school on the Isle of Burra, Shetland, a church converted into flats, a hotel, a fine riverfront restaurant in Worcester, and three housing schemes.

Just under one half of the commendations are conversions of older buildings. The most original is the Scots answer to Neuschwanstein or Castle Coch by Robert Hurd and partners – the recreation of Aboyne Castle in early seventeenth-century style, which the jury considered "an extraordinary achievement, carried out with the aplomb of a Celtic William Burgess".

The purpose of the awards being to communicate good architecture to the public, the significant reasons for selection should be contained in the jury citations. They do not always achieve the comprehensibility demanded of them.

Millfield School Library, Somerset, by Jeremy and Corline Gould is described, inscrutably: "The building declares its importance in a dignified but positive way and makes a successful backcloth to some fine conifers". Surely it is an odd epitaph for a building to say that it makes a good setting for trees?

The agonizing over a commendation for the NatWest tower may be inferred from the comment that "it promotes wide-ranging debate among architects and laymen" and that R. Seifert and Partners have "created a design of individual character on the London skyline" – a truly Delphic utterance.

The Elswick Pool in Newcastle receives this citation: "A freely exposed lattice structure supports regular roof and wall cladding planes consisting of profiled sheet metal". That may be so, but what does it look like?

On the other hand, the jury was "entranced by the design" of Newlands School with its great, stained timber, open roof; thought that the green-enamelled, steel pavilion of the Ulster Folk Museum "looks superbly well in its setting"; enjoyed the "rich and sensuous effect" of a barn conversion in Pytchley by Aldington Craig and Collinge; and admired the "individual and often adventurous form and character "of the mystical chapel with windows by John Piper, the yellow timbered and galleried library, and the subterranean Hall of Robinson College, Cambridge.

The RIBA president, Mr Michael Manser, considers such an extraordinary mixture of building types and styles a matter for congratulation: "An essential ingredient of architecture is variety" he says in his introduction.

"In the final analysis, there is no absolute right or wrong: success is achieved by using the architectural convictions of the designer . . . There is no inevitable solution nor perfect style."

The awards will be converted into a travelling exhibition which will visit most parts of the United Kingdom in the next 12 months.

Science report

Humans may be 10 million years old

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

Human beings diverged from African apes (chimpanzees and gorillas) 10 million years ago, twice as long as has previously been believed, according to research conducted at the University of Southern California.

The conclusion is one of the principal results of research led by Dr Charles Oxnard, a professor of biological science with a joint appointment as a professor of anatomy and cell biology at the institute's school of medicine.

Dr Oxnard, who has been studying human evolution for 30 years, has concluded: "This new finding may mean that we humans have been longer in the making than many scientists now believe.

The findings are based on the data derived from a thousand fossil primate teeth discovered in Miocene Age coalfields of Yunnan Province in China. The information was subsequently sent to Dr Oxnard by the excavation's scientific director, Professor Wu Rukang, from the Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology, in Beijing, China.

The fossils of the teeth have derived from two primates whose fossils have also been discovered in Africa, Europe and India.

The primates are the Ramapithecus and its larger relative, Sivapithecus. The latter is an ancestor of the apes, while the former has been suspected as being an ancestor of the human.

The California theory questions some of the beliefs held by many molecular biologists who have shown that there is a close genetic relationship between human beings and African apes. The theory was based on what has been termed "the molecular clock"

It is that view which is responsible largely for the theory that human-ape divergence occurred only five million years ago. Many proponents of the theory believed that the two primates under study were female and male members of the same ancestor.

Dr Oxnard says: "My results show that there are clearly two species. I feel confident of this because the differences between the two groups are much greater than those between the sexes in any known primate.

Dr Oxnard is at pains to emphasise that he is not disputing the "molecular clock" approach to evolution but that it may tick more slowly and more irregularly than has been widely assumed.

"Another important point is the location of these fossils", said Dr Oxnard. If Ramapithecus is truly an early ancestor of humans, then these abundant new finds may show that many critical events in pre-human evolution occurred in Asia, not, as is now generally believed, in Africa."

University news

Manchester

Appointments

Mr John Maxwell Irvine, reader in theoretical physics, has been appointed to a personal chair in theoretical physics from August 1.

Lecturers: I C Mackie (child clinical health); T P Hopkins (computer science); J P Fitzpatrick (education); D A Phillips (history of art); A J Worrall (social work).

Grants

Central Manchester Health Authority: £133,877 to Professor P H Adams for the support of the department of medicine.
Health Education Council: £312,015 to Dr Leo Baric for the support of an MSc course in community medicine; £120,000 to Dr Baric to provide studentships for an MSc course in community medicine.
Medical Research Council: £56,268 to Professor L A Turnberg for research into cellular mechanisms of intestinal secretion; £82,390 to Dr E B Mawer for research into the production of monoclonal antibodies to vitiman D metabolites.
Science and Engineering Research Council: £163,000 to Dr G S Beddard for research into the dynamics of energy flow and bond breaking in molecular excited states; £60,836 to Drs R J Ellison and M Ibbotson and Professor P G Murphy for research into elementary particle physics; £58,885 to Drs R N Ibbett, D A Edwards and C J Theaker for research into a high performance, optical fibre based local area computer network; £80,176 to Dr G C King and Professor F H Read for studies of atoms and molecules by electron impact excitation.
South Manchester Health Authority: £68,610 to Dr W J Hume for suport of a research fellow in dentistry.
Wellcome Trust: £54,559 to Dr Jacqueline B Weiss for research into the isolation and characterization of angiogenesis inhibitors from vitreous humour: their mechanisms of action and relationship to ocular disease.

Mr D. G. Harris, Director of Tesco Stores (Holdings) is accorded the title of visiting professor in the computing laboratory for the academic year 1983-84.

Sir Kenneth Blaxter is accorded the title of visiting professor in the Department of Agricultural Biochemistry and Nutrition for two years from October 1.

Grants

North of England Cancer Research Campaign: £65,896 to Professor Al Harris for a study of the role of DNA repair enzyme, uracil glycosylase, in thymineless death; £43,069 to Mr T W J Lennar, Dr R K Jordan and Mr R M R Taylor for a study of the distribution and function of T lymphocyte subpopulations in patients with solid malignant tumours; £58,825 to Drs A J Watson, J P Sunter and D R Appleton for an investigation into the effect of trophic factors enhancing the effect of various cytotoxic drugs.
British Telecom: £46,450 to Professor A G J Holt to study dial pulse signalling.
Science and Engineering Research Council: £41,342 to Mr J L Dinsley for digital power system monitoring; (with the Department of Industry) £122,987 to Dr J N Fawcett for teaching company scheme with Kangol Magnet Ltd (plus a £17,434 grant from Kangol Magnet).
Medical Research Council: £84,571 to Dr G F Sandle to study chronic electrolyte transport in chronic renal failure (senior fellowship).

Newcastle

Dr A. Aynsley-Green is appointed to the James Spence chair of child health from January 1, 1984, and to the headship of the department.

Professor N. E. Osselton is appointed to the Chair of English language from January 1, 1984.

Dr R. A. Lodge is appointed to the Chair of French from October 1 and to the headship of the department.

Dr P. Hitchock is appointed to the readership in data processing from August 1.

Dr K. E. A. Norbury is appointed senior medical officer from January 1, 1984.

The following are accorded the title of professor emeritus upon retirement on September 30:

Professors D. N. Allan (operative dental surgery); Sir James Baddiley (chemical microbiology); K. Bell (social studies); G. Jobey (prehistoric archaeology) P. Novak (civil and hydraulic engineering); R. L. Plackett (statistics); A. E. Stuart (pathology); J. D. Thornton (chemical engineering); P. J. Yarrow (French); J. K. G. Webb (child health).

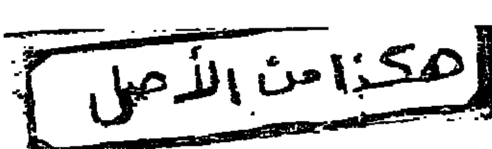
Mr R. B. Dunn, Director-General of Mining, National Coal Board, is accorded the title of visiting professor in the Department of Mining Engineering for three years from October 1.

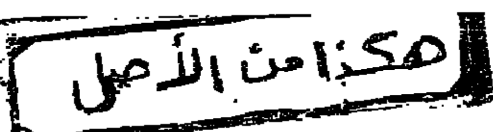
Brunel

The following have been awarded first-class honours degrees at Brunel University:

BSc:

Applied biochemistry: Carole A Langley, Hayes Manor S.
Applied chemistry: S R Czapko, Alcester GS; Tracey S Metcalf, Challney Girls HS, Luton.
Applied physics: A M Hann, Chatham House GS, Ramsgate.
Chemistry and natural resources: S J McCarthy, Calday Grange GS, West Kirby.
Computer science: P D Martin, Caldicot Comp S; T G Urwin, West Denton HS, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Economics and European studies: Kathryn H Mercer, Abbeydale Grange S, Sheffield.
Electrical and electronic engineering: K P Bargroff, Christ's C, Finchley; M R Burgin, Elthorne HS; D Edgell, Brunel Tech C; M D Francis, Collyers Sixth Form C, Horsham; M A Hobbs, Tunbridge Wells Tech HS for Boys; N J Toll, St Peter Port GS; J F Winter, Beacon S, Crowborough.
Manufacturing technology: T J Harradine, Impington Village C.
Mathematics with computer science: P J Aston, Greenford HS.
Mechanical engineering: P R J Pitkin, Godalming Sixth Form C; M J Richardson, Tunbridge Wells Tech HS for Boys; A G Watling, Coventry S, Bablake; T S F Wong, Lewes Tech C.
Mechanical/production engineering: M A Bees, Willesden HS; N A Harrison, Cleeve S, Bishop's Cleeve.
Medicinal, agricultural and environmental chemistry: Elizabeth A Hearn, Dr Challoner's HS, Little Chalfont.
Metallurgy: Louise M Humphries, Wolverhampton HS for Girls; M R Jones, Prince Henry's GS, Otley; C J Newton, John Leggott Sixth Form C, Scunthorpe.
Modern languages, industrial and social studies: Janine E Keeble, Carlton le Willows CS, Nottingham.
Polymer technology: P D Shipton, Trowbridge Tech C.
Production engineering: T N Lowe, S Cheshire C of FE, Crewe; N Watson, Wyggeston HS for Boys.
Production technology and production management: R Ryan, Windsor and Maidenhead C of FE.
Special engineering programme: M F Carr, Brynteg Comp S, Bridgend; N A Eaton, Nunthorpe GS, York; J F Hockham, Peers S, Oxford; N A Jones, Churcher's C, Petersfield; J R Smith, Ballymena Acad; K E Smith, Tunbridge Wells Tech HS for Boys.
BA:
Mathematical and management studies: Jacqueline A Bull, Varndean Sixth Form C, Brighton





هكذا من الأصل

THE ARTS

Cinema

Potency of Fassbinder's hot-house imagination

Querelle (18)
Screen on the Hill; Edinburgh Film House

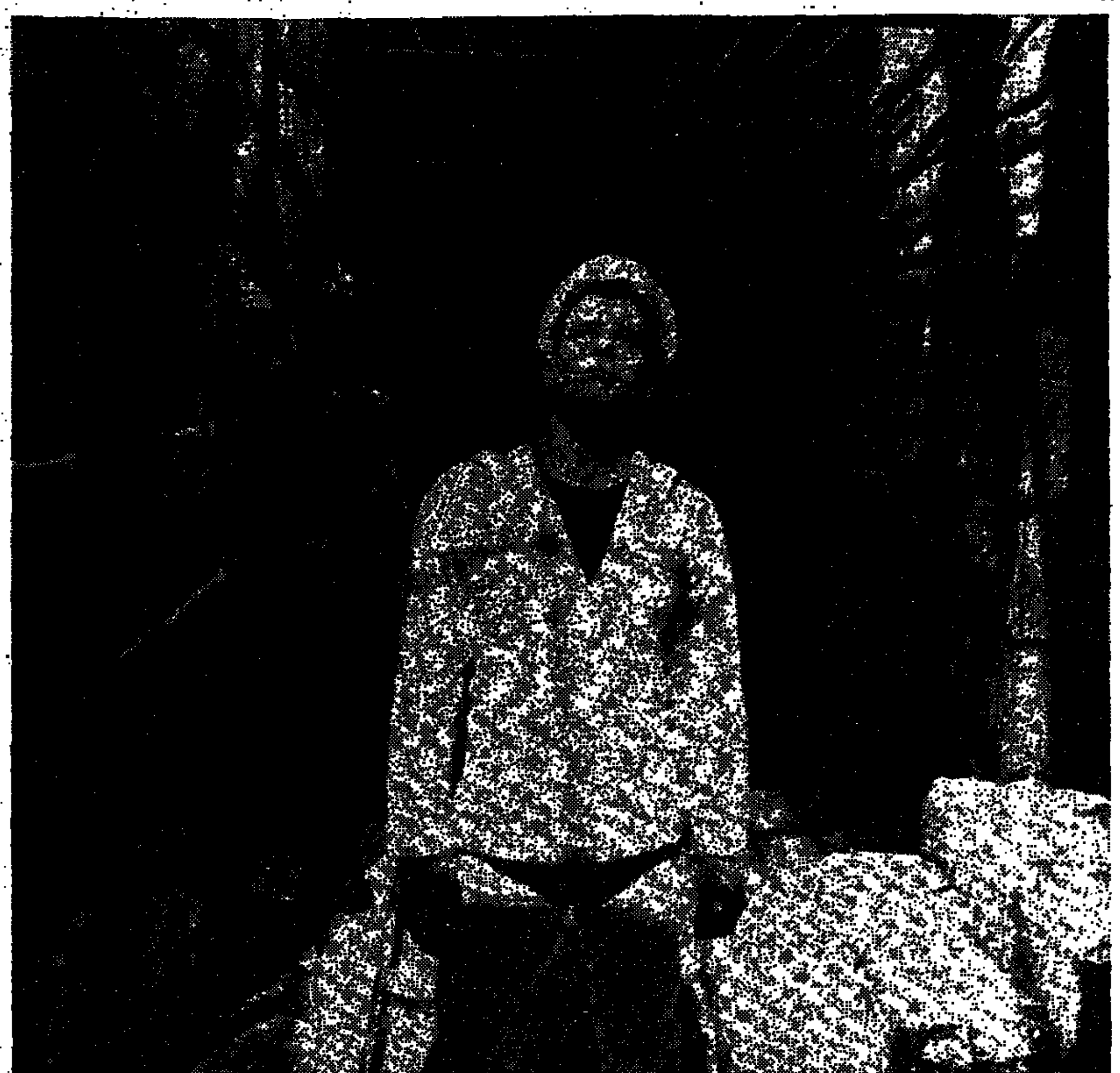
Heaven's Gate
National Film Theatre

Heartland Reggae (15)
Screen on the Green

The most melancholy moment in Fassbinder's Querelle occurs at the very end: a written note about Jean Genet, author of the source novel *Querelle de Brest*, informs us that the date of his death "seems to be near". Genet still lives; it was Fassbinder who died, in June 1982, some months after shooting finished. *Querelle* makes a maddening final testament. Images drip with visual audacity; homosexual passion and society's underbelly are explored with the director's customary dedication. But the film's bold method ultimately enfeebles its dramatic strength: after 105 minutes, the style that astonished has become the style that bores. Frustration is heightened by the particular print on display. For, after festival showings with the original English dialogue, we are unexpectedly offered a German soundtrack and English subtitles – a version originally prepared for the American market. The effect is ridiculous and harmful.

Yet no amount of irritation can completely destroy the potency of Fassbinder's hot-house world. *Querelle* takes us where no film has trodden before. We are put down into an airless, artificial world set about with stone walls, phallic towers and a blazing orange sky. A hotel-cum-brothel seethes with frosted glass and muscular idlers in eccentric fashions: sailors' caps are adorned with red pom-poms, policemen dress in studded black leather. The soundtrack offers comparable oddities: hypnotically repeated choral phrases, motor-bike drones, the screech and whoop of pinball machines.

Fassbinder deliberately chose to bathe his adaptation in surreal sights and sounds to extract the private fantasy lurking within Genet's tangled plot about a self-regarding, beautiful sailor surrounded by murder and deceit. But one person's fantasy is rarely another's and *Querelle* finally places us in the position of observers at a masquerade party to which invitations have been denied. As the camera wanders and the colour filters shift, we suddenly catch sight of familiar performers, all at sea: Brad Davis, the unfortunate hero of *Midnight Express*; Franco Nero; Jeanne Moreau, occasionally, and foolishly, bursting into song. Happier films, no doubt, await each and every one; for Fassbinder, alas, they were all in the past. (The London opening, incidentally, has been delayed until next Thursday, though Edinburgh Film House audiences can see the film from Sunday.)


Brad Davis, all at sea surrounded by murder and deceit in *Querelle*

Judging by the vicious drubbing it received in 1980, Heaven's Gate might well have become Michael Cimino's last film, too. American critics massed like buzzards to gnaw at Hollywood's latest golden boy (his previous film, *The Deer Hunter*, won five Oscars). Cimino's financiers, United Artists, wrung their hands over the inflated budget and seeming abuse of artistic freedom. The film was promptly hauled in for repairs and some 60 minutes cut from the three-and-a-half-hour running time. This shortened version made its London debut in September 1981, and quietly departed shortly afterwards. Luckily there is more to the story: as the resurrection of *Napoleon* proves, the length and lifespan of films are not necessarily determined by their original merchants, and the complete *Heaven's Gate* can now be witnessed at the National Film Theatre (tomorrow until Tuesday, two performances daily).

The extra footage, it must be said, does not substantially change the film's nature, virtues or vices. The epic account of land barons and immigrants clashing in late nineteenth-century Wyoming is still presented in gorgeous visual chunks, linked with token squirts of narrative glue. John Hurt's wastrel intellectual still appears intermittently with the grating effect of a stone in a shoe. But the film eminently deserves another chance at its proper length, for few Hollywood products of recent decades have satisfied so well the spectator's basic craving for sitting back and gawping at the silver screen.

Cimino flaunts his visual treasure-chest with childlike delight. Observe the way he shows off his extraordinary set of Casper town: Vilmos Zsigmond's camera begins in the railway stationmaster's office, dashes on to the platform where a hulking train usefully steams in, then crosses the tracks to the towering buildings and milling crowds beyond; the set, moreover, is scarcely seen again.

But *Heaven's Gate* is not only a delirious spectacle mounted with anachronistic luxury; there are ideas and characters for consideration. Considering their fragile dialogue, most of the performers work wonders. Kris Kristofferson's nonchalant charisma serves him admirably as the conscientious marshal striving to avoid conflict; Sam Waterston's cattle baron stalks effectively in satanic black; Isabelle Huppert, source of a triangular romance, is touchingly natural. Cimino's ideas have rather less luck: the concepts of civilizing the wilderness and educating America, first raised in Joseph Cotten's opening Harvard address, straggle with some difficulty through the visual set-pieces. One emerges from the complete *Heaven's Gate* dubious, perhaps, about its intellectual worth, but dazzled and moved by cinema's magnetic power.

Back to mundane fare: Heartland Reggae is an artless compilation of concert footage shot in Jamaica during 1977 and 1978, narrated by a chuckling voice who wisely remains anonymous. For students and fans of reggae, the film usefully gathers the movement's great names (including Bob Marley and Jacob Miller) and points a finger at the social context. But no encouragement is offered to unbelievers; as "Whip Them Jah" gives way to "Legalise It, Yeh" (a reference to marijuana), even Anne Ziegler and Webster Booth seem preferable.

Geoff Brown

● Nicholas Wapshott interviews Michael Cimino, director of *Heaven's Gate*: page 6.

Donald Cooper

Intensity and guts: Ron Cook, Carolyn Pickles

Theatre

The Dillen
Other Place

Emerging at the end of Ron Hutchinson's play (and after a three-and-a-half-hour ramble round the fringes of Stratford) with time to do little more than a bare report, I can at least record a job well done and plead with the RSC to revive it next year. It is a golden opportunity for them to capture the all-too-elusive local audience; *The Dillen* is not simply the life story of a great local character but, in large part, the story of a hundred years in the town's life.

George Hewins was born in the workhouse, and on the wrong side of the blanket, within a few weeks of the 1879 opening of the first Memorial Theatre. He lived to be 98 in spite of being a little runtish lad (runt is what dillen means, though it can be simply a term of affection) and getting horribly wounded at the Front.

He was as plucky as a terrier, as cunning as a rat and as randy as a sparrow. He had a sharp eye, an inexhaustible memory and a wonderful way with language. And fortunately, before he died, his grandson's wife Angela (quietly present with us in the audience) came to him with a tape recorder.

As soon as little George is old enough to walk, Barry Kyle's production is out of the Other Place, down past Holy Trinity Church to Lucy's Mill. We watch the cast, which includes more than a hundred local recruits, many of them children, picking strawberries in a field beneath the bridge, pitching a cheating pea-dealer into the Avon, drilled off to war.

Along the disused railway track we follow the show, moving a few yards further to stop for every brief scene as George (Ron Cook) starts work as a brickie on five shillings for a 56-hour week and meets his match, in more than one sense, in the tall and strapping Emma (Carolyn Pickles). Eight children and some desperately hard times later, he gets to the point of being his own gaffer and laying bricks at a pound a thousand just as 1914 dawns.

Our journey back is a torchlight procession behind a horse-drawn bus, Red-Cross requisitioned. A pause at the War Memorial for the Last Post and a roll call of Stratford's dead; and a brief epilogue back in the Other Place which ends as the book does with the hero's return on crutches to unemployment, housebound boredom, a pious but unhelpful welcome by the Establishment and the struggle to feed the family beginning afresh.

Simply as a feat of organization the production is an unimaginable achievement, but Barry Kyle also finds a few scenes for a director to get his teeth into. The war scene in particular is marvellous; crammed into a tent in a bare field on the far side of town, not all of us saw all of it, but the shells exploding in the scrub behind the grim-faced George, a dim glimpse of stretcher-bearers and snipers in the distance and John Leonard's sound effects were all we needed.

Ron Cook, who a few minutes earlier had been having the time of his life in a music hall knees-up, and had got through 15 years of ever more children and poverty in a few minutes, rose superbly to that scene. For his intensity and guts as much as his size, he is perfect casting. So is Peggy Mount as his great-aunt guardian Cal, indomitably dispensing wisdom: "Never be afeared of the dead, my lad. They can't hurt you. It's the living as does that!"

It leaves you wishing that every theatre festival in a country town could come up with a celebration that shows the hardest side of local history with such grit and humour. But most other George Hewinses took the story with them to their graves. Stratford owes him thanks and is paying the debt.

Anthony Masters

Promenade Concert

Cultivated Mozart

BBCSO/Leitner
Albert Hall/Radio 3

Now in his seventies, the Berlin-born conductor Ferdinand Leitner made his Prom debut on Wednesday in a programme which was obviously, and often quite delightfully, right up his *strasse*.

His Mozart, as we heard in the first half, is circumspect, cultivated and affectionate: the benevolent assertiveness and aphoristic grace of the opening movement of his Symphony No 36, the "Linz", gave the lie to Wagner's sneer about the rattle of dinner plates at a banquet. Modulations of harmony and metre were made urbanely, never didactically apparent, with even the Presto unfolding with a gentle inevitability of intent.

This discreetly illuminating approach can be cruelly revealing of ensemble: with some fine, silverpoint wind solos, the BBC Symphony Orchestra almost unfailingly stood up to close scrutiny both here and in the Violin Concerto No 3 in G in which Eugene Sarbu was the soloist.

Now a gloss, and a high one at that, grew over Leitner's painstaking direction: each note of Mr Sarbu's opening Allegro quivered with tense, bright, nervous energy, phrases sharp and staccato, bowing short and light, and with a cadenza which epitomized the reading's capriciousness.

The tension between Sarbu's finespun, even glistery playing and Leitner's meticulousness gave the Adagio a fragile but edgy beauty and made the fluxing tempi of the final Rondeau as much of a battle of nerves as of wits.

After the interval, the ear had to adapt from the tinder brightness of Sarbu's Mozart to the duller embers of Leitner's Brahms, in a performance of the *St Anthony Variations* which communicated more duty than joy. The fun was reserved for Johann Strauss II – or so the arena determined it should be.

Exulting in Leitner's plush, even reverential readings of the *Gypsy Baron* Overture, the Intermezzo from *1001 Nights* and the *Emperor Waltz*, and undeterred by their comparative lack of élan, waltzers and boppers aloke turned, twirled and applauded more than in all the Mozart put together.

Hilary Finch

Television

Academics caught in the moonlight

Last night's edition of Campus (BBC1) may have been a confused and scrappy affair, but both in what it said and in what it did not bother to say it was a fascinating sign of the times.

We were introduced to two professors at Edinburgh, John Ericksson of defence studies and Jeff Collins of micro-electronics, both firmly ensconced in that military-industrial complex identified and excoriated by E. P. Thompson and his acolytes in the heady post-68 revolutionary days. From the relaxed manner, however, in which questions about the sale – or at least use – of their expertise were deflected, it was clear that a decade's furious campaigning by *Time Out* and the *New Statesman* had gone for naught and that that notorious Penguin *Warwick University Limited* might as well have gone unpublished.

Collins went so far as to say that, in view of the disparity between academic and industrial salaries, it was incumbent on dons to put in some substantial moonlighting, say 60 days a year. Slightly haggard and owlish (or was it the camerawork?), he was confident that his "interfacing with industry" could only benefit his students. The impression given by the film (all it gave were impressions) was indeed of a cheerful and purposeful departmental community.

Ericksson's haggard looks seemed more than adequately explained by the life he leads – maintaining his dominance as a world authority on Soviet strategy, making speeches to US naval top brass in Connecticut, giving austere student tutorials, and all with the support of a single secretary. He has also built up a micro-film and journal archive of international repute (a beaming Max Hastings was seen consulting it), "paid for out of my own pocket". Whatever the depth of that pocket, British administrators must have been given food for thought by the contrast between the red carpet rolled out by his American admirers and the chicken coop provided at home.

Michael Church

Sir Peter Hall to be Glyndebourne artistic director

Glyndebourne began in May 1934 with two Mozart operas, *Le nozze di Figaro* and *Così fan tutte*. Both works will be in the fiftieth birthday season next summer, in revivals of Sir Peter Hall's productions.

Sir Peter, whose appointment as Glyndebourne's new artistic director has just been announced, is also resposible for the first new production of the season, Monteverdi's *L'incoronazione di Poppea*, which will be conducted by Raymond Leppard and designed by John Bury. This is exactly the team staging the opera which marked Hall's first association with Glyndebourne, Cavalli's *La calisto*. The other new production of the season will be the first performance at Glyndebourne of Richard Strauss's *Arabella*, which will be conducted by Bernard Haitink. John Cox is the director and Julia Trevelyan Oman, in her Glyndebourne debut, the designer. The last revival of the season, another Peter Hall production, is Benjamin Britten's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.

Glyndebourne's two major commercial sponsors next summer are IBM *(Poppea)* and John Player *(Arabella)*. EMI will also be involved in the fiftieth birthday celebrations: the company is to record Glyndebourne's *Don Giovanni*, conducted by Bernard Haitink, next January. The cast is led by Thomas Allen (Giovanni), Richard Van Allan (Leporello), Maria Ewing (Elvira) and Carol Vaness (Anna).

● The Stary Theatre of Cracow, following its appearance in the Edinburgh Festival, presents its *Nastasia Filipovna* at Riverside Studios from September 6 to 11. The show, based upon the final chapters of Dostoevsky's *The Idiot*, is directed by Andrzej Wajda, and stars Jerzy Radziwilowicz, best known in Britain for his performance in Wajda's film *Man of Marble*.

● Sir David Willcocks is to retire, at the end of next year, from his post as Director of the Royal College of Music.

Hilary Finch introduces South Bank Summer Music, which begins on Sunday with Janáček's little-known opera *Osud*

A world unlike any other

In his last year as artistic as director of South Bank Summer Music, Simon Rattle will be presenting in the opening concert on Sunday the first public performance in Britain of *Osud*, or *Fate*, the little-know opera Janáček wrote immediately after *Jenufa*.

The work was never performed in Janáček's lifetime; it had to wait for its première on Brno Radio until 1934; and it was first staged, and then only in a much rearranged version, in Brno and Stuttgart in 1958. František Jílek, who conducted the Brno performance, recorded the work in 1975-76 with the Brno Janáček Opera in an entirely illuminating and untampered version (Supraphon I 12 2011/2); but its only authentic staged performance was in the 1978 production by the opera company of Ceské Budějovice, and only then was the vocal score published.

Osud to a large extent brought its own fate upon itself. Not only does the awkward timescale of the piece, with its final act's opera within an opera, make its dramatic intention obscure, but the entire subject matter was too close for comfort. The story, a true one, about the destructive triangular relationship between a young girl; her vengeful composer-lover and her mad mother, found resonances within Janáček's own life which brought him too near the libretto to see its confusion and inconsistencies. So is a concert performance première in Czech not putting an immense strain on both the audience and the work itself?


Rattle (left) and Janáček: "It's a must"

"For a start, the audience will have a synopsis and translation", says Simon Rattle. "But the music is great enough to carry it: the story doesn't actually need to add up to a perfect Germanic equation. Anyway, it's no sillier than *Trovatore* and we've got used to that. What's so important is that the depth psychology connexions in Janáček came from this piece, connexions he was to develop a great deal later.

"About a couple of years ago, Oliver Knussen played me the beginning of the score – and from the word go it's obvious that we're into a world unlike any other. Already the orchestration has changed completely from the Dvorak-like, heavily scored *Jenufa*. Suddenly the clarity of the *Vixen* is there – and so are the extaordinary difficulties. This is the first piece in which Janáček's style sprang forward: the use of fourths, the speech rhythms – they all belong to the late Janáček, and not in experimental form, but fully grown.

"It's crucial that the piece is played, and I hope it'll be just the first of a series of performances, so that people can see that the late works were not a phenomenon of the last five or six years, but that this was the start of it all. I'm hoping that Welsh and Scottish operas will come and take it up. In a country where Janáček is so well loved it's a must."

Rattle grew to love Janáček when he was a child in Liverpool, a city which, under the batons of Sir Charles Mackerras and Sir Charles Groves, was an early pioneer of his music. Excerpts from *The Cunning Little Vixen* will be performed on August 20. "Having lived so long with the work, playing in it at the Royal Academy, doing 20 performances at Glyndebourne, and on tour, I was desperate to hear the Sinfonietta play it. I've rarely had such withdrawal symptoms from a piece."

And then Sibelius. The symphony cycle which will span August 18, 21 and 28 is something that has obsessed Rattle ever since his very first concert with the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra. "The orchestra now has a feeling of possession about the music – I really do think they know it better than any other orchestra, exept possibly in Finland. Of course, we've had the opportunity to rehearse and play in Birmingham in a way that's just not possible in London." Birmingham and its orchestra remain Rattle's first love. "When they're playing at their best, I wouldn't be anywhere else in the world." Next year they will record Mahler's *Das klagende Lied* and the Schoenberg orchestration of the Brahms G minor Piano Quartet, one of Rattle's own favourite works, which the London Sinfonietta will be performing on August 27.

At the moment Rattle is cutting down on guest conducting – "perhaps just once a year there'll be a visit to Cleveland to teach me a bit more about conducting" – and turning more to opera, with plans ahead for the English National Opera and for a *Mahagonny* in Scotland. "And I want a lot more free time – to have a family and learn things better. Overwork dogs all of us now and interpretations are showing it. A lot of a conductor's life should be fallow – and that's impossible on a jet-propelled career."






MARKET REPORT

Profit-taking stifles rally

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, Aug 1. Dealings end, Today. Contango Day, Aug 15. Settlement Day, Aug 22.

Share prices hovered briefly near the record high of 731.4 set in June before profit-taking in blue chips clipped the early gains to leave the FT 30-share index only 0.5 better at 725.9. It had been as high as 729.1.

A surge of news from important companies created scattered interest on a generally lack-lustre day.

Trading has been subdued recently by fears that another big rise in United States interest rates would put even more pressure on Britain.

Government securities started the day with losses o £½, but these were erased and, by the close, a slight rally was seen. Despite the apparent anomaly of inflation at 4.5 per cent and interest rates at 10 per cent, the gilts sector still becomes nervous when American interest rates are under pressure.

Speculative trading in secondary oil shares was superseded by excellent second-quarter figures from **Shell**, whose shares rose 30p to 632p. The news helped **BP** gain 16p to 444p, while **Ultramar** also managed a quick rise before profit-takers moved in and pushed the price back to 699p, down 5p.

Other companies reporting included GKN, down 4p at 180p after reading 188p, TI, down 6p at 160p after rising to 168p, and BOC, which held onto an 8p rise at 250p.

Although the profit-takers took their toll of **Atlantic Resources**, down 15p at 430p, on the Irish oil front, **Saxon Oil**, up 40p at 228p, and **Sun Oil**, up 60p at 235p, both became speculative favourites.

News that Mr Jeffrey Sterling has become chairman at **P&O**, as was widely expected, helped the old Town and City – recently renamed **Sterling Guarantee** but still trading under the old name – shares to maintain their 44p peak. That was good news for the directors, who own 10 million shares between then. P&O's deferred shares slipped 3p to 202p.

BET – where Sterling Guarantee holds 4 per cent of the equity – climbed 12p to 277p helped by an optimistic chairman's statement. **Unigate** firmed slightly, before easing, after its chairman, Mr John Clement, predicted that 1983-84 would be a year of growth.

The insurance sector came in for renewed activity following the recent figures from Commerical Union and Guardian. Among life shares, **Pearl** showed the sharpest rise, climbing 15p to 673p.

Britannic climbed 10p to 396p and **Equity Law** 7p to 715p, both on expectations of better profits.

The Department of Trade and Industry is writing to stockbrokers A. J. Bekhor, asking why the 100 member firm has yet to file annual returns at Companies House. New companies such as the enlarged Bekhor are allowed 18 months grace, which expired last March.

Newcomer **Polytechnic Marine** firmed another 18p to 244p, well over the issue price of 111p and the debut premium of 180p.

Peel Holdings, another newcomer, did not fare as well, slipping back to its issue price of 210p. Among speculative issues, **Kraft Productions** was suspended at 165p. The shares started the week at 115p when bid speculation arose in a thin market. *H. P. Bulmer* also came in for support on bid hopes.

Obviously Mr Alexander Gourvitch, the chairman at **Phoenix Timber**, believes the turnround in the group's fortunes is to last. He has bought 18,000 shares in the company. Two days ago he reported that the two-year decline in profits is over and that trading is now profitable.

Wednesday's announcement that Mr Malcolm Horsman is to buy **Pennine Resources** – he has already acquired Candecca's 30.8 per cent stake – was followed by news that a director, Mr D. Musgrove, had sold his 15,000 shares. Pennine, although suspended on the Luxembourg stock exchange, is still being dealt in London under Rule 163 (3) and the shares climbed 11p to 37p.

Prince of Wales Hotels attracted bid speculation on the news that a stake had been taken in the company by an unknown group – the shares climbed 7p to 123p. **Pleasurama** held at 313p after the recent 23p jump. A steady buyer seems to be building up a stake.

A quick flurry of excitement followed an 8p jump in the shares of an insurance broker, **C. E. Heath**, before jobbers admitted to a slight stock shortage in the sector.

AGB Research rose 15p to 272p on the 20 per cent increase in profits, but **East Lancashire Paper** fell 3p to 56p on its 20 per cent fall in profits.

Ward & Goldstone slipped 2p to 73p on news that Mr Michael Goldstone, the managing director, had left the company after policy disagreements.

RECENT ISSUES

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

MEDIUMS

LONGS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A – B

C – E

F – H

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T – Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Sterling: Spot and Forward

Money Market Rates

Other Markets

Dollar Spot Rates

Euro-$ Deposits

Gold

Investment and Finance

City Editor
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 725.9 up 0.5
FT Gilts: 78.90 up 0.9
FT All Share: 456.53.
Bargains: 19,349
Datastream USM Leaders Index:100.27 up 1.28
New York: Dow Jones Average: (latest) 1174.59 down 1.39
Tokyo: Stock Exchange Index:657.39 up 2.43
Hongkong: Hang Sang Index: 1040.58 up 10.84
Amsterdam:150.7 up 2.8
Sydney: AO Index:663.3 up 3.2
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index:934.80 up 2.6
Brussels: General index:128.52 up 1.25
Paris: CAC Index:131.2 up 1.0
Zurich: SKA General:293.9 up 0.1

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling $1.4800 down 20pts
Index 84.9 down 0.1
DM 4.0450 up 0.002
FrF 12.1625 up 0.0225
Yen 364.50 unchanged
Dollar
Index 130.5 up 0.5
DM 2.7325
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.4795
INTERNATIONAL
ECU£0.563521
SDR£0.702698

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9½
Finance houses base rate 10½
Discount market loans week fixed 9 15/16
3 month interbank 10-9 15/16

Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 10½-10⅝
3month DM 5 13/16-5 11/16
3 month Fr F15½-15⅛

US rates
Bank prime rate 11.00
Fed funds 9⅝. Treasury long bond 99.5/8-99.3/4.

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period 6 July to 2 August, 1983 Inclusive: 9.989 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce): am $411.15 pm $411.75 close $412.25-413 (£278.75-279) up $3.25
New York latest: $411.75
Krugerrand* (per coin): $425-426.50 (£287-287.50)
Sovereigns* (new): $97-98 (£65.50-66.25)
*Excludes VAT

TODAY

Interims: Alliance Trust, Ault and Wiborg, Prestige Group.
Finals: Owen and Robinson.
Economic statistics: Retail sales index (July). Tax-price index (July). Usable steel production (July). Index of industrial production (June – Provisional).

ANNUAL MEETINGS

Annual Meetings:Memory Computer, Berkeley Court Hotel, Lansdowne Road, Dublin 4 (11.00).

● **Steel production** in the public and private sectors rose by 5 per cent last month compared with an average of 237,300 tonnes a week a year ago. In the first seven months of the year the weekly average was 290,500 tonnes, about 3 per cent down on the same period of last year.

● **Plessey has won the contract** to instal and manage the electronics and communications equipment for the new *Falklands airport*. This is the first time the Ministry of Defence has let a contract to a commercial company to coordinate, the technical work at a military airfield. **Plessey results, page 17**

● **Mr Jack Gill** is to take over secretary of the Export Credits Guarantee Department when Mr Kenneth Taylor retires next month. He is director of the Department of Industry's industrial Developement *Unit* and a former secretary of the Monoplies and Mergers Commission.

● **A halt was called to dealings** in the shares of William Whittingham, the housebuilding and film processing group which is expected today to announce agreed bid terms with one of two companies with which it has been talking. Tarmac is tipped by the stock market as the company concerned.

● **Worker-shareholders** in the National Freight Consortium, the company sold by the state to its workforce last year, are to get their third interim dividend this year.

Car production lifts GKN: domestic appliances help TI

Profit increases by big engineering groups boost recovery hopes

By Our Financial Staff

Two of Britain's main engineering companies provided evidence yesterday that they were beginning to recover from recession.

Guest Keen & Nettlefolds, the largest engineering company in the country, reported that increased car production was boosting demand for components, helping the group to turn in *half*-time pretax profits of £38.1m, compared with £30.5m for the same period last year.

And engineers TI Group showed, in a reprt of mixed news, that strong consumer demand for domestic appliances *helped to produce half-time* pretax profits of £6.2m, compared with £3.9m a year earlier and £600,000 in the second half of 1982.

At GKN, Sir Trevor Holdsworth, chairman, said that the modest increase in activity which the company was enjoying should be sustained.

The group's figures come after four *painful* years of recession and after the workforce has been nearly halved since 1979.

A measure of the improved performance was that £28m of the £38m profits were achieved in the second quarter of the year and that the company is continuing to trade at this improved level.

After the severe downturn in business activity in the second half of 1982, GKN's British activities *benefited from* a gradual improvement in the economy and from the group's restructuring.

In particular, the automotive-components companies benefited from higher British and American car production and improved productivity. But demand from commercial and agricultural vehicle companies remained low.

GKN's formal offer for AE will be sent to shareholders *within the next week. Both sides* appear confident that the £67m takeover bid will go through despite efforts by brokers Laurence Prust urging shareholders to reject it.

Guest Keen & Nettlefolds
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £38.1m (£30.5m)
Stated earnings 12.3p (9.4p)
Turnover £979.5m (£986.8m)
Net interim dividend 4p (same)
Share price 179p, down 5p Yield 6.3%
Dividend payable 9.11.83

T I Group
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £6.2m (£3.9m
Stated earnings 5.9p (loss 2.4p)
Turnover £442.2m (£441.3m)
Net interim dividend 2.5p (2.5p)
Share price 160p Yield 6.7%

At TI, domestic appliances were strong, there was a much-reduced loss in cycles and a recent improvement in machine tools. The group is confident that second-half profits will show continued progress.

But TI's shares lost 6p to 160 as the most optimistic forecasters of the group's recovery were disappointed by continu*ing bad news on the steel tubes* side and a dull performance by the speialized engineering division.

Group turnover was virtually unchanged at £442.2m and the interim dividend is being maintained at 2.5p.

It points out that the *first half* profit improvement is greater than the figures suggest since these take into account the charging of £700,000 redundancy costs, hitherto treated as extraordinary items.

Trading profits on this basis were unchanged from a year earlier at £14.1m, but interest charges fell to £8.1m against £10.4m in the first half of 1982

The consumer boom sent group sales of domestic ap*pliance up 50 per cent*.

The mixed bag of specialized engineering businesses will benefit in the second half from the recent brightening in machine tool demand

The big problem remains with *steel tubes*.

Investors' Notebook, page 14

British bank delay on Argentine loan

By Peter Wilson-Smith Banking Correspondent

British banks will not go ahead with today's planned signing of the long-delayed $1,500m (£1,014.5m) loan for Argentina but other banks are being encouraged to go ahead and sign the agreement. It is hoped that British banks will add their signatures later.

One of the main problems behind the delay has been continuing Argentine restrictions on British companies remitting dividends from Argentina. The British Govern*ment is now seeking to* check that companies have been able to take money out of the country before giving British banks a signal that it is happy for them to go ahead with their part of the loan.

The Bank of England *is* understood to be monitoring progress of a number of large British companies including Rio-Tinto Zinc and Shell in trying to take dividends out of Argentina. However, it was unclear last night how much progress had been made.

British banks including the *four big clearers* are due to provide about $150m of the $1.5bn loan which was originally due to have been signed in May but has been delayed by a succession of problems.

Yesterday Señor Jorge Wehbe, Argentine Economy Minister, was locked in negotiations with international banks in New York.

Señor Wehbe is believed to have told bankers that Argentina had lifted financial sanctions *against Britain* and was also prepared to waive a sovereign immunity clause in the loan documentation and amend domestic bankruptcy laws as demanded by international banks.

However, the issue of British bank participation is still confused. The big clearing banks in effect extracted a public signal of approval from the Government before agreeing to participate in the Argentine loan because it was such a sensitive issue in the United Kingdom and had received a lot of bad publicity.

They are now likely to be relucatant to go ahead with a signing unless the British Government once again *indicates it* is happy for them to do so.

There is still some confusion over the extent to which bureaucratic delays rather than political decisions have prevented British companies taking money out of Argentina.

Yamani: heading off price rise.

Saudis raise production targets

By David Young
Energy Correspondent

The prospects of stable oil prices throughout the coming winter and possibly until mid-1985 has emerged after the *adoption* of new price and production targets by Saudi Arabia. Shaik Armed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi oil minister, has headed off price increase demands from other members of the Organization of Petroleum *Exporting Countries* by proposing and winning approval for an increase in the present production ceiling of 17.5 million barrels a day at an emergency meeting of Opec ministers at Taif, Saudi Arabia.

Several Opec members had hoped that the Western world's pre-winter stocking would lead to prices rising above the present $29-a-barrel benchmark.

Faced with domestic balance of payments problems, several members of the Opec ministerial committee had hoped to force an overall increase *in* current Rotterdam spot-market prices of around $31.30 a barrel.

However, *Shaikh* Yamani preempted price rise discussions by announcing that Saudi Arabia, would step up its oil production above the 5 million barels a day level agreed at the March Opec meeting.

Saudi output acts as an Opec "swing producer" and can quickly be used to regulate *market* demand.

Oils jump as Shell income tops £1.3bn

By Our Energy Correspondent

Shell, the world's second largest oil company, has reported higher-than-expected half-year profits.

Net income in the second quarter, at £621m, was £100m up on stock market expectations.

The Shell profit and im*proved prospects* of oil price stability led to oil shares rising on the London Stock Exchange.

Shell's sales for the half-year were £25.9bn, up from £23.1bn in the previous half-year. Improved efficiency meant that *net income on a replacement* cost basis rose to £1.33bn compared with £953m, with increasing North Sea production playing an important role in the profit improvement.

The weakness of sterling also helped Shell in the United States where profits rose by 19 per cent compared with the previous six months. Tax advantages announced by the Government in connexion with North Sea exploration and production also helped.

Current projections indicate that Shell is heading for full-year profits of £2.2bn, much more than brokers' forecasts.

Ultramar, the other oil company reporting yesterday, also had its figures affected by tax changes for the North Sea. Half-year pretax profits were down from £85.9m last year to £70.1m although after tax the *position is changed with profits* of £47.7m, compared with £44m.

Losses in Canadian petrol sales are largely to blame for the company's profit performance.

Its North Sea investments are likely to make a more substantial contribution in the second half of the year

Pound slips against dollar

Funds flowed into the dollar again yesterday pushing it above DM 2.74, although profit taking trimmed part of its gains.

Sterling also came in for a bout of weakness against the dollar as selling pressure developed pushing the pound as low as $1.4750. However, it recovered to close only 20 points down against the dollar at $1.4800 and *continued* firm against Continental currencies with its trade-weighted value rising by 0.1 to 84.9.

The dollar closed at DM 2.7325 for a rise of 80 points. The dollar was helped by the decision *of the German central* bank not to raise domestic interest rates and speculation on today's US money supply

City Editor's Comment

Excusing 'spender of last resort'

As the dollar continues to scale new heights against the Deutschemark and the franc, it is hardly surprising that apologists are surfacing in greater numbers to justify this apparently absurd state of affairs.

Even before the Williamsburg summit, Mr Martin Feldstein, chairman of President Reagan's council of economic advisers, praised the inflow of capital into the US from a purely insular point of view. Using other countries money helped *to* fuel US growth at lower interest rates or with less inflationary money growth than the budget deficit would otherwise entail.

This was not music to the ears of Europeans who pointed out that they were having to endure higher interest rates in consequence, rates not justified by their own domestic circumstances

Today, the argument is being put more sensitively. For instance, Mr David Hale, chief economist of Chicago's Kemper Financial Services, argues in the *Wall Street Journal* that the capital inflows into the US, quite apart from being essential to its own recovery, enable the US to act as the world's "spender of last resort".

The illogically strong dollar means that the US can grow fast without the normal exchange rate or balance of payments constraint.

At a time when Third World countries are constrained from strong growth by the debt crisis, others like France by the need to restore sound finance at home and a third group, most notably the UK, by structural problems, "only the US is capable of leading a world economic upturn by recycling billions of dollars of foreign capital through its financial markets and providing $60bn – $100bn of external stimulus per annum through its trade deficit".

This is a sort of free market version of the locomotive theory and is open to the same objections that, as evidenced by American second quarter growth, it can set up an unsustainable or inflationary type of world recovery. Other countries can object that America's absorption of funds and high interest rates detract as much from others' growth as US imports add.

But such theoretical nice*ties are really* beside the point. The real threat posed by the huge advance of the dollar since 1981 is that it will destabilize world finances. The very fact that America has accidentally adopted the locomotive role is a reminder that capital flows rule the currency roost these days. Capital movements in the major currencies today affect trade patterns more than the other way round – as Britain discovered in 1981.

As *the apologists* concede, the dollar's rise must eventually end if the rest of the world is to take a full part in world recovery and American manufacturers are to avoid intolerable pressure or protectionism. If the dollar then gradually subsided, that might be fine. But that seems a distant hope.

As soon as the trend peters out, it will reverse itself and if recent behaviour in the exchanges is anything to go by it will reverse itself with a vengeance.

If the dollar fell on the same scale as it has risen, it would disrupt the trade of other countries and could cripple American expansion in the absence of huge cuts in US budget deficits. Yet there is little to stop a dollar collapse once it starts. That is why a recovery built on the need for an illogically high and rising dollar is a recovery built on sand.

Spring Grove takeover

By Wayne Lintott

Spring Grove, the troubled cleaning group which said last week that it was in takeover talks, has reached agreement with Sunlight Service Group.

Sunlight will pay an estimated £16m for the laundry group which has seen profits drop sharply. Spring Grove has said that any bid would fall short of yesterday's 54p share price.

Last month Spring Grove reported interim profits to last March down from £1.28m to £59,000. Analysts say borrowings are 107 per cent of shareholders' funds.

Spring Grove's profits peaked in 1980 at £3.8m. Last year they dropped by £1m to £2.5m.

Spring Grove paid £7.5m for St George's *Group, the laundry* company, last year. But instead of the expected £700,000 profit contribution from St George's, Spring Grove found poor accounting controls.

Spring Grove inherited losses and write-offs totalling £800,000 over a six-month period and was consulting legal advisers in June.

At the time of the takeover the value of St George's was in dispute among Spring Grove advisers. Sector analysts believe Spring Grove paid too much for *the group* and thus *stretched* resources when it needed to maintain cash flow at a time of increased competition.

Suggestions that there could be a takeover fight for Spring Grove look unfounded.

WALL STREET

Shares slip in active trading

New York (AP-Dow Jones) – Stocks turned mixed yesterday after giving up their broad early gains in active trading.

The Dow Jones Industrial average was off two points after rising four points in early trading.

International Business Machines was off ⅜ at 117¾; **American Telephone & Telegraph** off ¼ at 65⅝; **General Motors** off ⅛ at 68½; **Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing** off ⅛ at 76⅝; **Texas Instruments** up ¼ at 107¾; **NCR** up ⅜ at 119⅜; **Dupont** up ¼ at 46¾; **AMR Corp** up ⅛ at 31¾; **Sears Roebuck** up ¼ at 39 and **Eastman Kodak** up 1 at 68⅜.

P&O confirms Sterling

By Our Finance Staff

Mr Jeffrey Sterling was yesterday confirmed as chairman of the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company. He replaces Lord Inchcape on November 1, but will start tackling P & O's defence against the £300m takeover bid from Trafalgar House immediately.

Trafalgar is headed by an old adversary, Mr Nigel Broackes. He and Mr Sterling have known each other for years, both emerging into the spotlight from property deals in the early 1970s.

Mr Sterling's own company was caught in the mid-seventies property crash of Town and City which he effectively rescued and has only now pulled back to a point where the self-confessed workaholic can take on other things.

The P & O job is a major challenge. It is the end of a power battle which leaves the chairman-elect, Mr Ian Denholm, as deputy chairman and Mr Richard Adams as managing director.

Mr Sterling will eventually bring in his own men, Mr Bruce McPhaill and Mr Oliver Marriot, both co-founders of the original Sterling Guarantee.

The City widely expects Mr Sterling, aged 48, to inject parts of his company into P & O, a move which would incur the wrath of Mr Broackes. He has already said that such changes would cause him to call off the takeover bid.

Offer-for-sale may come in September

Early BP shares sell-off likely

By Jonathan Davis

The recent surge in the value of oil shares *has increased* the likelihood that the Government will launch its £500m sale of *British Petroleum* shares at the earliest possible moment.

Some brokers and investment institutions now believe the sale will take place as early as next month, although this would mean completing the issue before the recall of Parliament in the last week of October, a move which may provoke protests *from* Opposition MPs.

BP's shares have risen by more than 10 per cent from 390p to 440p in under three weeks, since Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, announced on July 25 that the share sale was pending.

A week earlier the Government abandoned at the last minute plans to place a large chunk of BP shares wth City *institutions at a price* believed to be in the region of 375p. The recent strong advance in oil *shares*, reinforced again yesterday by Shell's better than expected results, means that the Government is now poised to obtain a better price with its planned offer for sale than it would have done with its placing.

The timing and pricing of large share issues are complex *and sensitive politial* decisions, as last year's Britoil and Amersham International privatization offers demonstrated. The decision on BP will be taken by the Chancellor in consultation with his merchant bank advisers, the Government Broker and the Bank of England.

So many factors have to be taken into account in determining the timing of a large issue that, in practice, the choice of dates is extremely limited.

The Government has to take into account not only the company's financial state, but also the availability of institutional funds. There is a strong bias against holiday periods such as August for launching a large issue, while a date too close to Christmas is normally rejected for fear of delays in postal applications.

The most likely time for the BP share sale is between the middle of September and the middle of November, when analysts say most of the conditions *will* be *favourable* for oil shares and BP in particular.

Investors' notebook, page 14

COMMODITIES

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Unofficial prices
Official turnover figures.
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy-ounce
Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER HIGH GRADE
Cash 1094.00-94.50
Three months 1122.00-22.50
Firmer.
STANDARD CATHODES
Cash 1067.50-68.00
Three months 1094.00-94.50
Firmer.
TIN STANDARD
Cash 8625-30
Three months 8715-20
T/O: 615
Firmer.
TIN HIGH-GRADE
Cash 8630-40
Three months 8720-30
T/O: Nil
Idle.
LEAD
Cash 17.50-71.00
Three months 280.50-81.00
T/O: 7,700
Steady.
ZINC
Cash 535.00-35.50
Three months 550.50-50.75
T/O: 5,850
Firmer.
SILVER
Cash 795.5-96.5
Three months 814.5-15.0
T/O: 41
Firmer, but Quiet.
ALUMINIUM
Cash 1089.50-90.50
Three months 1118.50-19.00
T/O: 9,750
Firm.
NICKEL
Cash 3260-70
Three months 3349-50
T/O: 2,232
Firm.

LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET
in US $ per oz.
Aug 411.50-413.40
Sep 414.00-415.50
Oct 418.10-418.40
Nov 421.00-422.50
Dec 424.70-425.00
Jan 429.00-429.50
Feb 433.00-453.50
Vol: 423
Tone: Quietly steady.

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £'s per tonne;
Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per metric ton;
Gas-oil in US per metric ton.
COFFEE
Sep 1712-11
Nov 1695-93
Jan 1671-70
Mar 1637-35
May 1606-07
Jly 1597-96
Sep 1587-74
Vol: 3962
Tone: Steadier.

SUGAR
Dec 193.50-92.00
May 206.25-06.00
Vol: 870
Tone: Quietly steady.

RUBBER
Sep 810-039
Oct 810-05
Oct/Dec 804-03
Jan/Mar 828-27
Aug/Jun 846-47
Jun/Sep 867-66
Oct/Dec 885-84
Jan/Mar 904-00
Aug/Jun+ 921-16
Vol: 193
Tone: Quietly steady.

COCOA
Sep 1592-90
Dec 1615-13
Mar 1606-05
May 1610-05
Jly 1610-06
Sep 1615-05
Dec 1616-12
Vol: 5,947
Tone: Weak.

GAS OIL
Aug 267.00-6.75
Sep 261.75-50
Oct 266.25-265.75
Nov 269.25-9.00
Dec 272.75-25
Jan 272.50-271.25
Feb 270.00-266.00
Mar 267.00-263.00
Apl 270.00-255.00
Vol: 1,502
Tone: Quiet.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES
Rudolf Wolff Financial Services Ltd.

month	volume	settlement
YEN		
Sept	152	4075
Dec	–	4120
Mar'84	–	–
Comment: Firmer.		
STERLING		
Sept	923	14795
Dec	–	14830
Mar'84	–	14855
Comment: Steady.		
D-MARK		
Sept	205	3673
Dec	4	3714
Mar'84	–	3754
Comment: Hesitant.		
SWISS FRANC		
Sept	74	4586
Dec	–	–
Mar'84	–	–
Comment: Firmer.		
EURODOLLARS		
Sept	1545	9011
Dec	117	8992
Mar'84	33	8982
June'84	8	8968
Comment: Early strength.		
SHORT EURODOLLARS		
Sept	2129	8938
Dec	576	8890
Mar'84	46	8865
June'84	–	8844
Sept'84	–	8842
Comment: Quiet.		
SHORT STERLING		
Sept	943	8987
Dec	683	8945
Mar'84	21	8908
June'84	–	8895
Sept'84	–	8886
Comment: Featureless.		
GILTS:		
Sept	3024	10028
Dec	–	10219
Mar'84	–	10206
June'84	–	10128
Sept'4	–	10112
Comment: Stronger.		

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION:
Average fatstock prices at representative markets on August 11:
GB: Cattle, 95.47p per kg lw (-1.73).
GB: Sheep, 120.85p per kg est d c w (-14.35).
GB: Pigs, 69.74p per kg lw (+4.12).
England and Wales:
Cattle nos. up 0.0 per cent, ave. price, 95.81p (-1.67).
Sheep nos. up 0.3 per cent, ave. price, 122.78p (-12.88).
Pig nos. down 4.2 per cent, ave. price, 69.74p (+4.12).
Scotland:
Cattle nos. down 8.0 per cent, ave. price, 94.37p (-1.99).
Sheep nos. up 44.8 per cent, ave. price, 109.68p (-21.7).

London Grain Futures Market

Month	WHEAT Close	BARLEY Close
Sep	£121.85	113.45
Nov	£125.90	116.90
Jan	£127.30	120.45
Mar	£130.10	125.30
May	£134.00	125.50
Jly	£137.15	–

Total lots traded
Wheat: 516
Barley: 248

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● edited by Michael Prest

Oil profits point to steady investment

Ultramar
Half-year to 30.6.83.
Pretax profit £70.1m (£85.9m).
Stated earnings 37.3p (38.9p).
Turnover £823.9m (£845.3m).
Net interim dividend 6.0p (5.5p).

Consumers who complain about the excess profits of nationalized industries in the energy sector could turn their attention to private sector profits, particularly as many of them are derived from high fuel prices when demand seems to have been falling.

However, the oil companies argue that many of those comsumers are also investors – individually, through pension funds and unit trusts – who will ultimately gain from the rise in prices. They would also gain from the sound capital investments programmes the oil companies have to undertake.

Therefore, as an investment the leading oil companies remain among the most attractive. Steady earnings are inevitable, as the Shell first-half figures, announced yesterday, confirm. The multinational nature of the oil industry also insulates it from domestic financial crisis.

The corollary is, of course, that global events can have a disproportionate effect on the share price of a company which has a stake in an area affected by local problems. Ultramar is a case in point. At one stage its state-backed compititor in the east Canadian petrol sales sector forced prices down to a ridiculous half-a-cent a gallon (albeit only for a day and only in one highly competitive locality) and it has seen its shipbuilding programme hit by difficulties at the Spanish yard where it is having six 76,000-tonne multi-cargo ships built.

Ultramar's figures show that *the company has had a short-*term benefit from North Sea taxation changes, a tax benefit from insurance payments on its losses from a fire which affected its Indonesian gas production, and also that it is still on the look out for a company which it can purchase in the oil-related field.

Burmah has been regularly rumoured as a likely candidate for purchase by Ultramar, but would now seem to have been ruled out. Nevertheless, the company is still in an acquisitive mood, by agreement and negotiation but not by takeover. Shell too is on the look out for new investments.

Therefore it seems that when it comes to the auction of the British Gas Corporation's on-and-offshore assets both Shell and Ultramar are well placed to raise their corporate hands in the air – British Gas assets in *the North Sea are among* the soundest.

SHELL TRANSPORT AND TRADING SHARE PRICE
DATASTREAM
RELATIVE TO FT/A ALL SHARE INDEX
650 600 550 500 450 400 350
AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL

Engineering

In the very effort of producing better interim results GKN and TI, two weathervanes of British engineering, have demonstrated how far they still have to go. Both companies depend heavly on one part of their business, have other parts which earn little or incur a loss, and overall continue to make a pitiable return on capital.

None of his should gainsay the progress which has been made, albeit at a high cost, *within the constraints of exist*ing expertise. GKN has halved its workforce, written off £150m, and seems to have been involved in every plan to rationalize engineering. TI has suffered commensurately. Both have experienced the cruel disappointment of the downturn in the second half of last year.

The fact remains, however, that £35m of GKN's £54m surplus on trading came from motor components. Industrial supplies, distribution and steels were much the same as in the first half of 1982. If anything, the proposed takeover of AE will reinforce the tendency to have many of its eggs in the same motor basket.

TI is in much the same position. Appliances brought in £10m out of the £14m trading profit, although, to be fair, cycles should turn round into profit this year. But just as GKN has enduring problems with special steels and castings, so TI is struggling with steel tubes, its traditional business. Unless demand from the American oil industry improves unexpectedly, the outlook for seamless tubes is dim.

Perhaps the clearest indication of how difficult conditions remain is the contrast between trading figures and profits. In GKN's case the surplus on trading is virtually unchanged at £54m while pretax profits are £7.6m higher at £38.1m. TI tells the same story: trading profit was £14.1m in both halves, but pretax profits rose from £3.9m to £6.2m. In both instances the difference was chiefly lower interest charges.

BOC Group

BOC Group
Nine months to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £64.8m (£74.9m)
Stated earnings 38.6p (45.9p)
Turnover £1,224m (£1,157m)
Share price 150p up 8p. Yield 3.4%

Hard evidence that the American economic recovery is sustainable has yet to emerge. But the shares of BOC Group, prospects for which are heavily geared to such a recovery, seem to have forgotten that.

Yesterday they were powering ahead again, rising 8p to a new high for the year of 250p after nine month pretax profits much in line with expectations at £64.8m. This was £10m lower than in the same period last year, but the traditionally strong third quarter showed some improvement in returns.

A main cause of the fall has been the absence of stock gains although this was partially offset by currency benefits worth about £3m and much higher capitalized interest to reflect the group's substantial capital spending programme.

New graphite plants in Texas and South Carolina begin production soon. But though evidence suggests that American investors are beginning to chase BOC shares, as they did Galxo and ICI, the price could be hit in the short term by any bad news on the American economy.

Grubstaker Inc

Gold fever never wanes, and in the United States a new company is likely to raise the temperature by a few degrees. The delightfully named Grubstaker Inc is placing 2.85m shares at $3.50 or 230p each to raise finance for the development of an alluvial deposit which it claims contains inferred reserves of 18.5 million ounces of gold.

The site is Weaver Creek, Arizona, long a happy hunting ground for prospectors. Grubstaker, in which the chairman, Mr Max Christopherson, of California, holds 60 per cent of the 35m shares, owns 7,000 acres of the valley and is negotiating for more. It says that the average grade throughout this area, to a depth of 45 feet, is 0.025 ounces per cubic yard.

Since this is an alluvial deposit, from which recovery of the gold is little more than an earthmoving operation, production costs should be low. Grubstaker puts the breakeven price at $120.

Grubstaker is clearly attractive to many bigger companies whose geologists have not been so lucky.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9½	%
Barclays	9½	%
BCCI	9½	%
Citibank Savings	†10¾	%
Consolidated Crds	9½	%
C. Hoare & Co	*9½	%
Lloyds Bank	9½	%
Midland Bank	9½	%
Nat Westminster	9½	%
TSB	9½	%
Williams & Glyn's	9½	%

† Mortgage Base Rate.
* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 7%; £50,000 and over, 8%.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Williams Holdings
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax loss £293,000 (£199,000)
Loss per share 9.38p (5.86p)
Turnover £11m (£1.6m)
Net interim dividend none
Share price 116p unchanged

Star Computer Group
Year to 30.4.83
Pretax profit £1.1m (£822,000)
Stated earnings 16.2p (11.5p)
Turnover £6.14m (£4m)
Net final dividend 2.5p (2p)
Share price 315p unchanged
Yield 0.9%

East Lancashire Paper Group
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £356,000 (£443,000)
Stated earnings 5.5p (8p)
Turnover £24.6m (£24.2m)
Net interim dividend 1.66p (same)
Share price 56p down 3p
Yield 8.9%

Evered Holdings
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £352,000 (£144,000)
Stated earnings 3.9p (2.4p)
Turnover £5.6m (£4.7m)
Net interim dividend none
Share price 86p up 1p

F and C Enterprise Trust
Half-year to 30.6.83
Attributable profit £49,000 (£69,000)
Stated earnings 0.099p (0.138p)
Turnover £198,000 (£286,000)
Net interim dividend none

Howard Machinery
Half-year to 30.4.83
Pretax loss £146,000 (£519,000)
Turnover £22m (£22m)
Net interim dividend none
Share price 15p up 2p

AGB Research
Year to 30.4.83
Pretax profit £6m (£5m)
Stated earnings 12.75p (9.68p)
Turnover £63.4m (£40.4m)
Net final dividend 4.2p making 7p (6p)
Share price 272p up 15p. Yield 3.7%

Bridgend Processes
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax loss £47,000 (£109,000)
Loss per share 0.1p (0.3p)
Turnover £858,000 (£494,000)
Share price 4.5p up 1p

Fleming Fledgeling Investment Trust
Half-year to 21.7.83
Attributed profit £142,000 (£132,000)
Stated earnings 1.13p (1.05p)
Turnover £251,000 (£231,000)
Net interim dividend none
Share price 103p unchanged. Yield 3.1%

Davies and Metcalfe
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £714,000 (£623,000)
Stated earnings 6.35p (5.5p)
Turnover £4.9m (£4.9m)
Net interim dividend 0.63p (0.57p)
Share price 69p up 2p Yield 4.4%

Now Lancer Boss talks of merger

By Our Industrial Correspondent

Lancer Boss, the privately-owned Bedfordshire mechanical handling company, has once again confounded the depressed fork lift truck industry by turning in profits of £2.3m for 1982-83.

The company, whose turnover rose by three per cent during the year to £41m, is now one of only a small number of fork truck makers in Europe to be in the black.

The £111,000-a-year chairman, Mr Neville Bowman-Shaw, revealed yesterday that he was negotiating with a number of European competitors with amalgamation in view. A deal is expected to be concluded with a French or West German company in the next few months.

The company, which claims that its profitability puts it in the top 10 of the world's 250 forklift truck makers, is also *seeking to conclude* joint vetures in the United States or Japan involving component exchanges or share swapping deals.

APPOINTMENTS

Dual role for Croda director

Croda Polymers International: Mr R. A. Staff has become senior polymers director and director responsible for Croda Inks operations worldwide.

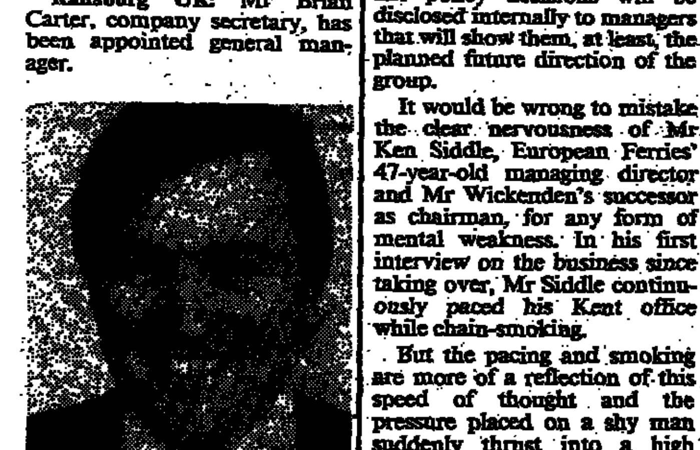
Ultramar: Mr John Du Cane and Mr Ronald Utiger have been appointed non-executive directors. Mr Du Cane is a non-executive director of Amax; Mr Utiger is deputy chairman and group managing director of the TI Group.

MY Dart: Mr Charles Bruce has been made group financial director, continuing as company secretary.

S. Pearson and Son: Mr J. H. Hale will take up his appointment as managing director on September 1.

Edmond Holdings: Mr Kenneth Lindsay, former chairman of Croudace, has joined the board as non-executive deputy chairman. He will also be a part-time consultant to advise on expanding the group's house building.

Ransburg UK: Mr Brian Carter, company secretary, has been appointed general manager.



Mr Mike Hughes, above, head of personnel and staff relations of Anglia Television, has been appointed to the new post of general manager.

Mothercare Group: Mrs Rosemary Good becomes marketing director, Mr Bernard Greaves store operations director and Mrs Sandra Lewis personnel director.

Electricity Consultative Council (North West): Mr R. D. Wilson has been reappointed chairman.

Espley-Manston: Mr Andrew Satterly has been made managing director.

Wayne Lintott looks at the challenges facing Keith Wickenden's successor

Charting a new course at European Ferries

European Ferries, the group that owns Townsend Thoresen ferries, the port of Felixstowe and the Singer & Friedlander bank, has successfully weathered the immediate turbulence that came after the death last month of former Tory MP Mr Keith Wickenden, its flamboyant 50-year-old chairman. But what is the future for a company so closely identified under Mr Wickenden as the entrepreneurial leading edge of the trend to privatization?

The group, at present capitalized at £200m, was immediately faced with two main questions. Would a predator use the period of uncertainty to mount a bid? And in which direction would a new boss take this, by now conglomerate, company?

European Ferries says it has not received "the faintest whisper" of a bid approach from any source. The two favourites, Trafalgar House and Sterling Guarantee Trust, are both preoccupied with Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation.

Within three weeks, important policy decisions will be disclosed internally to managers that will show them, at least, the planned future direction of the group.

It would be wrong to mistake the clear nervousness of Mr Ken Siddle, European Ferries' 47-year-old managing director and Mr Wickenden's successor as chairman, for any form of mental weakness. In his first interview on the business since taking over, Mr Siddle continuously paced his Kent office while chain-smoking.

But the pacing and smoking are more of a reflection of this speed of thought and the pressure placed on a shy man suddenly thrust into a high office.

Mr Siddles's unanimous appointment as chairman by the rest of the board – insiders said that he dealt with talk of introducing an outsider with the curt response "over my dead body" – facilitated a swift transferrance of power that helped maintain City confidence in the company. He has been managing director for 10 years and has been in day-to-day charge for the last five. He became managing director when Mr Roland Wickenden, Keiths' brother, died of heart attack in 1972.

He now runs a company with 7,500 employees and 165,000 shareholders. Unusually for a public company, the majority, 156,000 are small shareholders who hold just enough shares, 300, to become eligible for concessions on ferry fares.

This is an attractive perk. Some shipping analysts think it effectively adds 30 per cent to the annual dividend and means that once every four years shareholders can transport their car and family across the Channel free.

The company's business is concentrated into four trading areas; ferries, ports, property and banking. Over the last five years turnover has doubled to almost £300m.

Pretax profits were on course for a similar rise, but dipped sharply in 1981 as a result of a ferry price war with British Rail's Sealink.

Nevertheless, profits were back up to £30.7m last year and analysts expect £35.5m this year and then a sharp rise to £50m next year.

The share price has not performed as well, however. This year shares hit a low of 50p, when, even before Mr Wickenden's untimely death, the company would have been more vulnerable to a takeover attack than at a present speculatively supported level of 74p.

Shortly after Mr Wickenden's death, the shares touched 80p, when more than a million shares changed hands. There was one steady buyer whose identity has not yet reached the share register. That alone sustains bid hopes.

Mr Siddle makes clear his aversion to a takeover which would be furiously contested by both the management and, he claims, the workforce.



Ken Siddle: Shy, reflective chain-smoker thrust into the limelight.

At any price?

"Well, I am an employee of the shareholders and the work force and obviously if the price was right it would have to be seriously considered." But what would the right price be?

That question fudged the issue suitably. Mr Siddle thinks that the present share price "grossly" undervalues European Ferries. Its 1982 accounts show assets per share at 80p, but there are a number of assets that the directors have not revalued for years.

Taking the work in progress and theoretical valuations of the property, ports and ships, a ready reckoner figure looks to be 120p a share.

"I would be sorely disappointed at 120p," says Mr Siddle. He would not give the same answer when the figure was raised to 150p.

"Anyway," he added after a momentary pause, "we're worth a hell of a lot more than the Stock Exchange values us."

If a bid were made, then the bidder would have to take account of the cost of those share perks which would be hard to eliminate. Asset sales could be equally hard, given the complex contractural agreements European Ferries has worked out.

Some City murmurings have accompanied the group's entry into the American property market in some big moves over the last five years. Critics claim that too much money and time have been spent in the US to the detriment of British operations.

The biggest of these moves two years ago left European Ferries with big holdings in Denver and Atlanta.

The deals have not proved as successful as had been hoped and Mr Siddle admits to being very "unhappy" about the profit performance of the Denver holdings last year. He suggests the group will concentrate on British operations in the future.

Last year European Ferries bought out the minority interests of its American investment, leaving two Canadians, Messrs John Dick and William Pauls, with a potential 20 per cent holding and large salaries. One is over £200,000 a year and rises by 8 per cent per annum.

They were recently made directors. They were not defensive appointments, Mr Siddle says.

And a look through the offer document of that deal shows why. Both men are contractually bound to offer any share sales to Europian Ferries or to allow it to find a buyer if the company can not afford to acquire them.

They can sell only one million of their 35 million shares a year for the first few years and their rights are tied both to their own performance and that of the group as a whole.

"We have not lost our sense of direction and soon we will be able to show that is not the case" says Mr Siddle. "There are some internal moves we are putting together. We have the right developments and we intend adding to them, and that includes acquisitions if a company suitably fits our criteria."

The company is obviously still piqued at the Government's veto on a bid for Sealink. "It is illogical not to let us have it. Particularly in view of its inefficiency and large debts (about £70m)." But Mr Siddle refuses to give up trying.

He dismissed the threat of another price war with Sealink in view of its planned privatization. European Ferries came out of the last war the accepted victor with an increased market share. There is no doubt he feels it would do so again.

He is actively looking at new ships with increased technology that dramatically cut down on manning. Felixstowe Port has proved a success – it is working flat out – but European Feries is looking at new plans and investments.

Much of the surrounding acreage is owned by Trinity College, Cambridge. So if Felixstowe won its application to become a free port, would it have the space to take advantage?

"Discussions have taken place to make the necessary land available, and it is available. But something like that is as much, dependent on luck as judgment," a phrase Mr Siddle uses often.

He remains optimistic about the property side. British trading is now self financing and the business is looking up in the US thanks to the economic recovery there. But that has not yet manifested in contractural agreements.

The board of directors is now made up from a diverse group. There are two stockbrokers, two Canadian property men, two Norwegian shipping men from an earlier ferry merger, a freight expert, a marine architect and port manager.

"I have no reason to assume they would not back me in a fight," Mr Siddle concludes. "In fact I know they would," he said opening a packet of cigarettes.



Royal Dutch/Shell Group of Companies

Results for First Half 1983

An interim report by Royal Dutch Petroleum Company and The "Shell" Transport and Trading Company, p.l.c. on the results of the Royal Dutch/Shell Group of Companies, in which their interests are 60% and 40% respectively.

Net income of the Royal Dutch/Shell Group of Companies for the second quarter of 1983 was £621 million compared with £380 million in the corresponding period in 1982. Net income for the first half of the year was £1,129 million against £794 million for the first half of 1982. Calculated on the basis of estimated current cost of supplies, second quarter earnings would be £614 million compared with £494 million in the second quarter of 1982. Earnings on this basis for the first half of 1983 would be £1,333 million against £953 million in the same period of 1982 (see explanation below the segment earnings table).

The improvement in second quarter net income, when compared with the same quarter of 1982, arose largely in the oil and gas segment outside North America. The weakness of sterling against most major currencies in comparison with the same period in 1982 had a positive impact on Group sterling results.

Excluding Shell Oil and Shell Canada, and on an estimated current cost of supplies basis, there was a significant increase in the earnings of the exploration and production sector. This increase more than offset the deterioration in the manufacturing, marine and marketing sector, where the continuing intense market competition resulted in an erosion of proceeds exceeding the fall in crude oil and oil products acquisition costs. The chemicals segment reported a small profit compared with a loss a year ago. The metals segment continued to show losses, at a slightly increased level, whilst *the coal segment continued to show a small profit.* The nuclear sector gave rise to an exceptional loss of £36 million resulting from the write-off of the Barnwell (USA) reprocessing plant. Group net income benefited by £94 million following a re-assessment of certain provisions for taxation made in prior periods.

Shell Oil Company of the United States reported an increase of 3% in dollar earnings. This was amplified by the effect of weaker sterling against the dollar, resulting in the Group share of net income in sterling being 19% higher than a year ago. Shell Canada reported substantially lower dollar results *attributable to the oil products segment and higher interest costs.*

Capital expenditure and exploration expense at £2,229 million for the first half of the year was 4% below the corresponding period last year. Current assets net of current liabilities (excluding short-term debt, cash and short-term securities) declined in the first half of 1983 by £262 million, due principally to the reduction in inventory volumes and crude oil costs. Over the same period *long-term debt increased by £111 million whilst short-term debt decreased by* £50 million; cash and short-term securities stood at £5·0 billion after a rise of £945 million over the last six months. The long-term debt ratio remained unchanged at 26%.

Following the March 14 OPEC agreement on production quotas and the new reduced official price structure, spot prices for both crude oil and oil products recovered over the quarter. Along with the improvement in economic indicators in the USA and some other major industrial countries, there are indications that, in aggregate, Free World oil demand trends are no longer falling.

August 11, 1983

Notes

Financial:

1 Accounting policies for the first half 1983 are unchanged from those set out in the Royal Dutch and Shell Transport 1982 Annual Reports (pages 32 and 33).

2 'Source and use of funds' reflects movements in funds of Group companies as measured in their own currencies, translated into sterling at average rates of exchange for the quarters in question, and therefore excludes currency translation differences.

Under both 'Source and use of funds' and 'Other financial data', long-term debt includes capitalized lease obligations and also the short-term part of each (i.e. that part repayable within one year). Long-term debt in 'Source and use of funds' represents new borrowings net of repayments and currency exchange differences.

3 In the segment earnings table, associated companies' net interest expense, previously included in individual industry segments, is now included in Corporate items. 1982 figures have been restated.

4 For illustrative purposes, to establish the division of income between Royal Dutch and Shell Transport, the percentage of net income applicable to them for the year 1982 has been used: Royal Dutch 61·8%, Shell Transport 38·2% (see 1982 Annual Reports, page 37 Notes 2 and 3 to the financial statements of the Royal Dutch/Shell Group of Companies).

Royal Dutch guilders are translated from the underlying sterling at average rates for the quarters in question; Royal Dutch and Shell Transport dollars are translations of the respective underlying guilders or sterling at average rates for the quarters in question.

Operational data:

1 The figures shown in these tables represent the totals reported by Group companies (in which there is a majority interest), *reflecting their dealings with third parties and with associated companies (in which the interest is 50% or less)*; natural gas sales, however, include the Group share of these associated companies. Crude oil supply and crude oil processed figures include natural gas liquids.

2 Certain volume figures have been restated as follows:

Crude oil supply
Production of crude oil and natural gas liquids from gas fields, previously excluded, is now included.

Crude oil supply/Oil sales
Certain royalties taken in kind, previously reported as purchases, are now excluded.

Natural gas sales
Sales in the USA now include sales from royalty purchases.

Statement of income

	Second Quarter 1982	Second Quarter 1983	First Half 1982	First Half 1983
	£ million			
Revenues				
Sales proceeds and other operating revenues	13,210	14,661	26,183	29,591
less Sales taxes, excise duties and similar levies	1,936	2,252	3,722	4,339
	11,274	12,409	22,461	25,252
Share of earnings of associated companies	156	134	385	382
Interest and other income	134	133	258	254
	11,564	12,676	23,104	25,888
Costs and expenses				
Purchases and operating expenses	8,483	9,064	16,947	18,630
Selling, general and administrative expenses	840	965	1,612	1,883
Exploration	205	199	372	403
Research and development	72	87	141	175
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	399	508	776	1,045
Currency exchange losses/(gains)	33	39	55	(52)
Interest expense	182	140	347	313
Taxation	896	970	1,926	2,226
Income applicable to minority interests	74	83	134	136
	11,184	12,055	22,310	24,759
Net income for the period	380	621	794	1,129

Parent Companies' share in Group net income:

		Second Quarter 1982	Second Quarter 1983	First Half 1982	First Half 1983
		per Ordinary Share			
Royal Dutch	N.fl.	4 11	6·20	8 64	10·98
US dollar equivalents	$	1 56	2·22	3 32	4·01
(based on 268,037,044 shares of N.fl 10 outstanding at June 30, 1983)					
Shell Transport	pence	13 13	21·48	27 43	39·05
(based on 1,104,834,414 shares of 25p outstanding at June 30, 1983)					
New York Share equivalents	$	0 93	1·33	1 99	2·41
(one New York Share = four 25p Shares)					

Other financial data

	£ million	
Cash and short-term securities, June 30	3,303	5,017
Long-term debt, June 30	6,505	7,622

Financial data

	Second Quarter 1982	Second Quarter 1983	First Half 1982	First Half 1983
	£ million			
Source and use of funds (see note 2)				
Funds generated				
Net income, including minority share	454	704	928	1,265
Depreciation, depletion and amortization.	399	508	776	1,045
Provision for deferred taxation	200	125	410	632
Current assets and current liabilities (excluding short-term debt, cash and short-term securities)	54	375	101	262
Proceeds from sale of assets	58	48	196	97
Dividends of associated companies more /(less) than earnings	9	53	(1)	15
Other	75	55	121	22
	1,249	1,868	2,531	3,338
Funds applied				
Capital expenditure	1,054	1,011	1,957	1,826
Capitalized leases	27	2	29	3
Net investments in associated companies	127	77	193	143
Dividends paid: to Parent Companies	394	425	394	425
to minority interests	32	25	59	57
	1,634	1,540	2,632	2,454
Surplus/(deficit) before financing transactions	(385)	328	(101)	884
Net increase/(decrease) in: Long-term debt	192	(42)	264	111
Short-term debt	150	160	214	(50)
Increase/(decrease) in cash and short-term securities	(43)	446	377	945
Capital expenditure and exploration expense – by industry segment				
Capital expenditure				
Oil and gas: Rights and concessions	65	182	176	236
Exploration and production	448	386	856	781
Manufacturing	211	134	357	259
Marine	7	12	9	16
Marketing	94	118	145	184
Total oil and gas	825	832	1,543	1,476
Chemicals	103	94	178	178
Coal.	34	11	73	23
Metals	70	50	127	111
Research	12	18	22	25
Other	10	6	14	13
	1,054	1,011	1,957	1,826
Exploration expense				
Oil and gas	195	193	356	390
Coal.	4	1	6	4
Metals	6	5	10	9
	205	199	372	403
Total capital expenditure and exploration expense	1,259	1,210	2,329	2,229
– by geographical area				
Europe	344	336	617	615
Other Eastern Hemisphere	258	209	479	410
USA	447	485	891	840
Other Western Hemisphere	203	168	333	348
Marine (oil and gas, and coal)	7	12	9	16
	1,259	1,210	2,329	2,229

Operational data

	Second Quarter 1982*	Second Quarter 1983	First Half 1982*	First Half 1983
	thousand barrels daily			
Crude oil supply				
Europe	707	721	661	746
Africa	460	430	470	391
Middle East.	782	661	757	663
Far East and Australasia	306	308	325	298
USA	903	1,004	896	976
Canada	215	203	222	197
Other Western Hemisphere	375	376	362	376
	3,748	3,703	3,693	3,647
Crude oil processed.	2,888	2,850	2,952	2,898
Oil sales				
Gasolines.	1,461	1,486	1,388	1,428
Kerosines.	358	381	379	380
Gas/Diesel oils.	953	972	1,013	1,031
Fuel oil	801	729	869	766
Other products	436	455	417	451
Total oil products†	4,009	4,023	4,066	4,054
Crude oil	591	816	567	765
Total oil sales	4,600	4,839	4,633	4,819
† comprising:				
Europe	1,299	1,321	1,339	1,330
Other Eastern Hemisphere	846	797	869	814
USA	966	935	934	934
Other Western Hemisphere	573	550	576	543
Export sales	325	420	348	433
Natural gas sales	million cubic feet daily			
Europe	*2,152*	2,508	*3,010*	*3,287*
Other Eastern Hemisphere	539	734	533	680
USA	1,627	1,330	1,643	1,372
Other Western Hemisphere	554	528	627	607
	4,872	5,100	5,813	5,946
Chemicals sales proceeds	£ million			
Europe	484	565	947	1,114
Other Eastern Hemisphere	89	106	180	211
USA	417	507	850	999
Other Western Hemisphere	85	72	149	142
	1,075	1,250	2,126	2,466

* restated for comparative purposes

Earnings from operations by industry segment

Oil and gas

Excluding Shell Oil and Shell Canada, earnings in the second quarter 1983 *from oil and gas exploration and production activities at £339 million were* 45% above the 1982 level. The improvement was due to increased equity crude oil production, lower exploration expense, higher natural gas sales and the strength of the US dollar against sterling. Net equity crude oil production amounted to 839,000 barrels daily compared with 721,000 barrels daily in the second quarter 1982, reflecting increases in production mainly from Nigeria and the UK North Sea. The Group share of net production in the UK North Sea was 254,000 barrels daily, which was lower than the immediately preceding quarter due to scheduled maintenance. Natural gas sales volumes rose by 20% compared with the second quarter of 1982, due principally to the build-up of Brent gas production (UK), deliveries of Malaysian LNG to Japan and increased sales in the Netherlands.

Shell Oil's oil and gas exploration and production dollar earnings increased by 8% over the corresponding period last year, largely due to increased natural gas prices and lower Windfall Profit Tax. In contrast, crude oil prices were lower and natural gas production decreased by 12%, reflecting weak demand. Shell Canada's earnings in this sector were higher than a year ago, due to higher crude oil and natural gas prices and lower exploration and pre-development expenses.

Excluding Shell Oil and Shell Canada, reported earnings from the manufacturing, marine and marketing sector increased from £83 million in the second quarter 1982 to £134 million in the corresponding period in 1983. On the estimated current cost of supplies basis, however, there was a deterioration with earnings of £125 million in the second quarter 1983 compared with £205 million a year ago. Intense competition in major markets and the negative effect of a strong dollar contributed to a compression of current margins, with proceeds falling faster than average crude oil and oil products acquisition costs, between the second quarters of 1982 and 1983. Total oil products sales volumes remained virtually unchanged.

Shell Oil's underlying oil products earnings improved from $70 million in the second quarter of 1982 (which excludes $30 million relating to the sale of the Ciniza refinery) to $87 million in 1983, as margins improved. Contributing to this improvement was a decline in supply cost exceeding the fall in selling prices, and the impact of higher utilization of refinery conversion units and the introduction of new West Coast facilities. Products sales volumes were unchanged. Shell Canada's oil products earnings declined substantially, reflecting severe price competition.

Chemicals

Excluding Shell Oil and Shell Canada, and on an estimated current cost of supplies basis, chemicals showed earnings of £7 million in the second quarter 1983 compared with a loss of £8 million last year, reflecting a slight improvement in profitability in the major European countries. Petrochemicals sales volumes were 14% above the level of the corresponding quarter last *year and total proceeds increased by a similar percentage. Although some* improvement in margins was achieved by operating cost reductions and improved plant loading, prices for many products remained weak.

Shell Oil's chemicals earnings at $5 million for the second quarter 1983 were essentially the same as last year, with low demand exerting downward pressure on prices and despite lower feedstock costs and higher sales volumes.

Other industry segments

On a Group-wide basis the coal segment reported earnings of £1 million compared with £6 million a year ago. Sales tonnages were higher than in the second quarter 1982, but the impact of very low prices gave rise to trading losses, which were offset by taxation adjustments. The metals segment losses for the second quarter of 1983 were £23 million, compared with losses of £17 million a year ago, include a write-off attributable to the withdrawal from nickel operations in Australia and reflect the continuing weak market demand, particularly for bauxite/alumina. The improvement in the non-sectorized corporate items from a loss of £111 million in 1982 to a loss of £8 million in 1983 largely reflects a re-assessment of certain tax provisions.

	Second Quarter 1982*	Second Quarter 1983	First Half 1982*	First Half 1983
	£ million			
Oil and gas				
Exploration and production:				
Group excluding Shell Oil and Shell Canada	234	339	560	788
Shell Oil and Shell Canada	195	246	401	470
Manufacturing, marine and marketing:				
Group excluding Shell Oil and Shell Canada	83	134	88	158
Shell Oil and Shell Canada	69	45	89	20
Oil and gas earnings	581	764	1,138	1,436
Chemicals				
Group excluding Shell Oil and Shell Canada	(7)	5	(10)	11
Shell Oil and Shell Canada	7	5	16	17
	–	10	6	28
Other industry segments.	(16)	(62)	(10)	(93)
Earnings from operations	565	712	1,134	1,371
Corporate items	(111)	(8)	(206)	(106)
Minority interests	(74)	(83)	(134)	(136)
Net income for the period†	380	621	794	1,129

* restated for comparative purposes (see note 3)

† Estimated current cost of supplies

Most Shell companies use the first-in first-out (FIFO) method of inventory accounting, as a result of which the cost of sales reflects a mixture of costs incurred before the reporting period and costs incurred during the period. In recent years there have been marked movements in crude oil prices which have made comparisons between periods difficult to convey. A better indication of the underlying business performance is achieved if the cost of sales of the volumes sold in the period is based solely on the average cost of supplies incurred in the same period, and allowance is made for the *estimated tax effects. On this* estimated current cost of supplies basis, estimated earnings would be as shown below.

	Second Quarter 1982	Second Quarter 1983	First Half 1982	First Half 1983
	£ million			
Oil and gas segment	696	755	1,305	1,641
Chemicals segment	(1)	12	(2)	27
Earnings on an estimated current cost of supplies basis	494	614	953	1,333

These earnings are more comparable with those of companies using the last in first-out (LIFO) inventory basis after excluding any inventory drawdown profits.

Deputy chief of Energy Finance quits

By Our Financial Staff

Mr Hugh Nicholson has resigned as deputy chairman of Energy Finance and General Trust just two weeks after Mr Dennis Barkway announced he was stepping down as chairman.

Mr John Cooper has been appointed executive deputy chairman and Mr Ian McCorquodale will be non-executive deputy chairman. Both are already on the Energy Finance board.

Mr McCorquodale is also chairman of Debrett's Peerage. Mr Cooper is on the Prontaprint board.

Mr Cooper told his colleagues some time ago that he intended to resign this year.

Energy Finance is best known for bringing small companies like Pineapple Dance Studios to the unlisted securities market.

News analysis

Why Portugal cannot pay or sack its workers

From Martha de la Cal, Lisbon

An increasing number of Portuguese companies is defaulting on wage payments. And the situation, as the companies' financial problems generally, is likely to get worst before it gets better.

Earlier this week, in an effort to relieve the economic situation, of which unpaid wages are just one aspect, Portugal signed a Letter of Intent with the International Monetary Fund which will guarantee it between $680m and $730m in loans.

In return, however, it agreed to severe austerity measures which, in the short run, wil exacerbate the problems.

Companies are not only unable to pay wages. Many have too many workers and, under the labour laws, cannot sack them.

In the state-owned sector, 57 companies employ nearly 250,000 workers and 30 to 40 per cent of them are not needed, according to some economists. To pay these workers, the government uses money raised by taxing petrol and other essentials although this could be more usefully employed in investment.

The state-owned transport, chemicals, oil and electrical utility comanies are in debt and have been forced to seek foreign loans to keep going because the govenment owes them nearly $600m (about £405m), according to union estimates. Some fully or partially state-owned companies, such as the Lisnave and Setenave shipyards, have been forced into financial difficulties by the world recession and, with twice as many workers as they need, have had trouble meeting their wage bill.

When Lisnave fell several months behind in its wage payments this year, workers struck for more than four weeks and forced an agreement under which their back wages are being paid in instalments. The payments are being met with government funds, however.

Private industry has also been badly hit. According to the labour federation, CGTP – Intersindical, more than 100,000 workers in this sector have not received their full pay.

At the CISA textile company in Valongo, 1,600 unpaid workers recently cut off access roads and occupied their plant in protest. Two died in a clash with police.

In another protest last week, 600 workers at the Marinha Grande glassworks cut off train communications because they had not been paid.

As part of the new austerity measures, interest rates are to go up to between 29.5 and 32 per cent. A ceiling has been put on salaries in state companies and the civil service. New direct and indirect taxes are planned.

Devaluation of the Escudo is to be limited to the present system of a monthly crawling peg devaluation of 1 per cent. Subsidies on foodstuffs, diesel oil, and other essentials are to be reduced and imports as well as investment slashed.

WALL STREET

[illegible]

Systems margins help lift Plessey

By Jonathan Clare

A strong performance from Plessey's electronics systems division pushed first quarter profits ahead sharply, but flat results from the telecommunications side meant the figures were at the bottom of the City's estimates.

Plessey Company
First quarter to 1.7.83.
Pretax profit £38.2m (£31.5).
Stated earnings 2.96p (2.48p).
Turnover £287m (£215m).
Share price 223p, down 3p.

Electronic systems have benefited from stiffer margins and the first deliveries of the military Ptarmigan and UKADGE communication systems are now being made. Profits increased by 88 per cent to £8.5m.

The telecommunications business – switchboards for the public and private sectors – increased its turnover by more than £30m to £131m but profits were marginally down at £14.5m. The figures include a contribution to turnover of £24.8m from Stromberg-Carlson in the US, acquired last October. But Stromberg made a £1.6m loss in the first quarter.

The previously disappointing computer peripherals business, which was hit hard by the American recession, has turned in a small profit of £27,000 against a loss of £666,00 last time. The poor performance of the division had fuelled persistent rumours that it was to be sold off but the improved results may mean it will be kept.

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

[illegible]

Cricket: England make a promising start to the third Test match

One-ball debut for Smith but Gower's luck holds for an elegant century

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

LORDS: England have scored 279 for five wickets.

This was another excellent day. Not all the cricket was excellent, so much as the entertainment. For making 279 for five in the third Test match, sponsored by Cornhill, against New Zealand, England were indebted to Gower, Tavaré and Gatting, the first of whom left a strong position behind him and the last of whom was left with a situation to repair.

In the context of the whole day the unbroken partnership of 61 between Gatting and Taylor was no less important than the 149 which Gower and Tavaré added for the second wicket.

Gower made another elegant, unhurried hundred. Coming in after poor Smith had suffered the awful embarrassment of being out to his first ball in Test cricket, he scored 108. His leg-side strokes and cover driving were exquisite. He did, however, have one great slice of luck, Cairns at square-leg putting him down off Chatfield when he was 21.

Cairns must have such huge hands that it is a job to know how a straightforward skier altogether escaped them. It was an error which cost New Zealand not only 87 runs but two hours of bowling at England before the sun came through.

Gatting's was a very different sort of innings from Gower's. He, too, faced something of a crisis, personal as well as collective. The brilliance with which he responded to it is the best thing to have happened to English cricket since Australia were beaten at Melbourne just after Christmas.

He drove at his second ball, from Chatfield, and missed it. That was not a good start. For a while afterwards he had problems with the ball's unpredictable bounce. But he got through them, and from the time that Botham was out, at 218, he took command. If the selectors, and his future England captains, can work out a way of wasting Gatting's talent, I expect they will. But it will be a tragedy if they do.

New Zealand must feel they missed a chance of slipping England out for something around 225. In good conditions for seam bowling they bowled less well than at Headingley, and their fielding was not as sharp.

It is a typical Lords pitch, the pace and bounce being uneven. Within 40 minutes of each other, Lamb was out to a ball which flew and Botham to one that squatted. England's score is not a bad one. What may be expected, though, is that the pitch will get slower. For that reason, either side will probably so well to force a result.

For the first time since 1964, when Price, Jeff Jones and Binks played together in Bombay, England are fielding three new caps, Foster, Cook and Smith. I recall the match in Bombay for two reasons, other than the disarming discomfort in which we wrote about it: one was a rousing team effort by England, when most of the party were in hospital or should have been; the other a hunger strike staged outside the Brabourne Stadium, by an umpire who thought he should have stood in the match. Cook played yesterday because Edmonds had reported unfit.

It was the eight time in a row that Howarth, upon winning the toss, had chosen to field. Once upon a time captains thought of fielding and then batted. Smith was leg-before to the last ball of the first over, hit on the back pad when playing neither forward nor back. Transfixed by nerves? I doubt it, but you never know. Trumper, Hutton, Gooch, Fletcher, Brearley, Mike Smith, Close ... they all made naught in their first innings for England.

So did Johnny Arnold, the Hampshire batsman to play for England. Nor does this particular coincidence end there. Arnold also went in first and that match, too, in 1931, was against New Zealand and played at Lord's. The selectors will know not to pick a Hampshire opening batsman for the Lord's test match in the year 2035.

Having had a good look, Constant could find no way of giving Smith the benefit of the doubt. For Smith things can only improve. They never did so, though, for Dr Roy Park, who, batting No 3 for Australia against England in 1921, was out to his first and last ball in Test cricket. His daughter married Ian Johnson, Australia's captain in the middle 1950s.

With Smith so soon out of the way, New Zealand must have been hoping for three, perhaps four wickets by lunch. Instead they took only one. Though typically tenacious, Tavaré played and missed a lot, enough to drive the New Zealanders to distraction. But he was still there at lunch, a difficult morning behind him.

Gower was beaten less often then Tavaré, but he had that one great escape and survived another sharp chance to third slip off Chatfield, also to Cairns. If Gower and Tavaré had their moments of fortune, so did Gray fielding at short leg. One of these days someone is going to be killed there, in the absurd suicide position which they are asked to occupy. Yesterday a beautifully timed stroke off his toes by Gower could just as well have hit Gray where it mattered as missed him.

Gower and Tavaré made a good pair. With scores of 45 (run out), 109, 69 and 51 in his five innings in the series, scored at more than a snail's pace, Tavaré has put behind him his Australian traumas. He and Gower were going well when Crowe, bowling from the Pavilion end, yorked Tavaré.

Half an hour later Gower was leg-before to Crowe, the ball well up to him. Gower's last four innings have been 112 not out against New Zealand, 0 and 0 against Nottinghamshire, and 108 against New Zealand. Yesterday he hit 17 fours, every one of them off the meat of the bat.

At tea England were 173 for three. A quarter of an hour afterwards Lamb, just when he was beginning to look like it, failed to escape from a lifter from Chatfield, Jeff Crowe, substituting briefly for Coney, taking a catch of the shoulder of the bat. Having made eight in 40 minutes Botham was leg-before to one that kept low. Such things happen when one is out of luck.

But Gatting was beginning to assert himself by now, either by crushing the ball through the covers or hooking it vividly to the Tavern boundary. In Taylor he found a dogged partner, eager to encourage him. The new ball taken at 249 for five, was negotiated and Gatting even enhanced a golden evening with the power of his strokes. A good crowd enjoyed the play.



Arms and the men: New Zealand players are jubilant as Hadlee traps Smith for a duck at Lord's.

Scoreboard

ENGLAND: First Innings

C J Tavaré b Crowe	51
C L Smith l-b-w b Hadlee	0
D I Gower l-b-w b Crowe	108
A J Lamb c sub b Chatfield	17
M W Gatting not out	74
I T Botham l-b-w b Cairns	8
†R W Taylor not out	12
Extras (b 3, l-b 2, w 2, n-b 2)	9
Total (5 wkts)	279

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–3, 2–152, 3–174, 4–191, 5–218, 6–, 7–, 8–, 9–, 10–.

BOWLING (to date): Hadlee 30-12-73-1; Cairns 17-5-61-1; Chatfield 32-8-105-1; Crowe 13-1-35-2; Coney 8-7-8-0.

NEW ZEALAND: B A Edgar, J G Wright, *G P Howarth, M D Crowe, E J Gray, J V Coney, R J Hadlee, †I D S Smith, J G Bracewell, B L Cairns, E J Chatfield.

Umpires: D J Constant and D G L Evans.

Spin pair hold key for Middlesex

By Peter Ball

NORTHAMPTON: Middlesex, with nine second-innings in hand, are 66 runs behind Northamptonshire.

If Middlesex do win the county championship – that is still the likeliest possibilty, even though they have a lot of work to do if they are to win this match – the main reason will not be their battery of four very usful quick bowlers nor, even when at full strength, their batting. It will be because in Emburey and Edmonds, they possess far and away the best spin attack in the country.

Yesterday, however, Edmonds – as well as Butcher, Gatting and Cowans – was missing. Even without his partner, Emburey toiled away persistently for 44 overs on a wicket which offered some help to achieve the quite admirable return of four for 70; but runs flowed freely at the other end and the absence of Edmonds to keep the pressure on was kennly felt, particularly during the eighth-wicket stand between Sharp and Steele.

Those two experienced campaigners gave Middlesex an unusually frustrating time – so frustrating, that Emburey, in his role as deputy captain, could be heard snapping at his fielders. Their stand of 49 ensured that Northants had a useful lead, and Sharp, with limited assistance from Mallender and Griffiths, turned it into a sizable advantage. When Middlesex lost Barlow, it looked considerable, but Slack and Radley saw them safely through to the close.

Until Steele, in characteristic mood, and Sharp came together, Middlesex had reason to feel relatively content with the way they had recovered from an unpromising beginning. In the morning Cook and Willey had found the seam attack much to their liking and the score rattled along merrily at four an over, as both reached their fifties. Willey, in particular, was in punitive form, hitting 10 fours in his half-century and driving with relish, his exaggeratedly square-on stance not withstanding.

Emburey, however, brought Middlesex a much needed wicket, getting one to turn enough to have Willey taken at short leg; and in his first over after lunch trapped Cook on the back foot when the Northamptonshire captain's first century of the season loomed before him.

The seam bowlers also stuck at their task in the face of some punishment to reap their rewards in the middle session, as Williams, Kapil Dev and Capel all batted pleasingly but failed to build on good starts.

None did better than Hughes in a long, if at times expensive, stint. He had the mortifying experience of seeing Kapil Dev hit the first three balls he received for fours, but struck back to end an innings which was threatening to tilt the balance decisively, and also removed Steele

MIDDLESEX: First Innings 223 (D S Steele 4 for 46).

Second Innings

G D Barlow c Kapil Dev b Williams	11
W N Slack not out	12
C T Radley not out	15
Extras (l-b 1, w 1, n-b 4)	6
Total (1 wkt)	44

FALL OF WICKET: 1–18.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First Innings

*G Cook l-b-w b Embury	79
W Larkins c James b Daniel	4
P Willey c Barlow b Embury	52
P J Boyd-Moss c Radley b Slack	8
R G Williams c Slack b Embury	33
Kapil Dev c Downton b Hughes	19
D J Capel c Downton b Daniel	21
D S Steele b Huges	20
†G Sharpe not out	55
N A Mallender c Radley b Embury	5
B J Griffiths b Williams	2
Extras (b 5, l-b 5, w 5, n-b 19)	34
Total	332

Score at 100 overs: 301 for 8.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–5, 2–125, 3–151, 4–165, 5–191, 6–239, 7–243, 8–292, 9–318, 10–332.

BOWLING: Daniel 21-4-88-2; Williams 12-2-42-1; Embury 44-17-70-4; Hughes 25-4-83-2; Slack 10-3-36-1.

Umpires: K Ibadulla and J van Geloven.

Smith delays Lancashire

By Alan Gibson

CHELTENHAM: Gloucestershire, with nine second-innings wickets in hand, are 120 runs ahead of Warwickshire.

Overnight Warwickshire had lost two wickets and were 327 behind Gloucestershire. The question was how the pitch would play. Gloucestershire supporters, with the previous match fresh in their minds, were saying, rather smugly, how disappointing it was that there would not be a full third day.

In fact the pitch has played pretty well so far, although yesterday it was too slow to make for exciting cricket. Warwickshire saved the follow-on without difficulty, but Gloucestershire are still having the better of the match.

The first wicket to fall was that of Kallicharran, even more important than usual, because of the terrible damage he has inflicted on Gloucestershire bowlers in recent years. He was caught at the wicket on the leg side off Shepherd, trying to make one of his delicate glances. Shepherd looked the most dangerous bowler in the morning; Childs in the afternoon, which hinted that spin may yet have a part to play in the match.

A partnership between Amiss and David Smith pulled the innings together. Smith was painfully slow, at least until he reached his 50. Amiss was not much quicker, although, of course, more elegant. Nevertheless they provided just what Warwickshire needed and had put on 100 when Amiss was caught at the wicket.

Humpage, who showed a more beligerent attitude, was caught at mid-off driving. Smith had reached a worthy if unmemorable century when he miss-hit a skier to fine leg. Asif had a bang at Childs and failed to clear deep square leg. That was 224 for seven in the nintieth over.

But spirited resistance was still to come. Old enjoys hitting spin bowlers, and did so effectively. He does not enjoy faster bowling so much, and as soon as the new ball was due, Graveney took it, and Shepherd had Old flasshing, caught at the wicket. Gifford declared when his own wicket, the ninth, fell – he was caught in the deep – 53 behind. This was a sensible tactic, putting the onus on Graveney to provide a result, since the pitch seems unlikely to. Gloncestershire's supporters are at least assured of their third day.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First Innings 356 for 5 dec (A W Stovold 164 not out, Zaheer Abbas 109).

Second Innings

A W Stovold c Amiss b Gifford	38
B C Broad not out	26
Extras (n b 3)	3
Total (1 wkt)	67

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–67.

WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings

R I H B Dyer lbw b Sainsbury	9
K D Smith c Stovold b Childs	109
C Lethbridge b Sainsbury	1
A I Kallicharran c Russell b Shepherd	16
D L Amiss c Russell B Sainsbury	52
†G W Humpage c Shepherd b Childs	6
Asif Din c Broad b Childs	15
C M Old c Russell b Shepherd	39
D Thorne not out	23
*N Gifford c Romaines b Shepherd	13
Extras (b 8, 1-b 9, w 1, n-b 2)	20
Total (9 wkts dec)	303

W Hogg did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–14, 2–26, 3–52, 4–152, 5–183, 6–214, 7–224, 8–283, 9–303.

BOWLING: Shepherd 26.4-9-54-3; Sainsbury 33-10-101-3; Childs 27-9-69-3; Bainbridge 10-5-18-0; Graveney 10-0-41-0.

Umpires: J Birkenshaw and B J Meyer.

No bone damage

An X-ray examination on Graham Dilley's bruised heel has revealed no bone damage. Kent hope that he will be able to play against Glamorgan this weekend.

A delicate balance

WESTON-SUPER-MARE: Yorkshire, with four second innings wickets in hand, are 213 ahead of Somerset.

A day which saw 16 wickets fall and 225 runs scored, ended with the game delicately balanced.

Somerset were bowled out for 164, and then Yorkshire reached 91 for six on a dry pitch which helped the bowlers.

When Yorkshire took the field, it was Stevenson who enjoyed the initial successess, taking three for 32 in an incisive opening spell before Illingworth, four for 48, and Carrick, two for 26, took over the attack.

Popplewell had the top score with only 29 in 59 overs, but Somerset avoided the follow-on thanks to the ninth-wicket pair, Dredge and Davis, who added 27 runs in ten overs.

Then it was Davis's turn to succeed with the ball, having Boycott caught off his pad with his second ball in a spell of three for 26.

Sharp's 37 in 29 overs was, however, a considerable help to Yorkshire.

YORKSHIRE: First Innings 255 (G Boycott 83, M D Moxon 55, M J Marks 6 for 79).

Second Innings

G Boycott c Booth b Davis	0
M D Moxon l-b-w b Dredge	5
C W Athey l-b-w b Davis	10
K Sharp b Booth	37
J D Love c Gard b Davis	2
†D L Bairstow b Marks	10
P Carrick not out	18
G B Stevenson not out	3
Extras (b 3, l-b 3)	6
Total (6 wkts)	91

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–0, 2–8, 3–32, 4–40, 5–53, 6–85.

SOMERSET: First Innings

P M Roebuck l-b-w b Stevenson	4
R L Ollis b Stevenson	1
P W Denning c Bairstow b Stevenson	27
N F M Popplewell l-b-w b Illingworth	29
*I V A Richards b Illingworth	25
V J Marks b Carrick	25
†T Gard c Bairstow b Carrick	5
G V Palmer b Illingworth	1
C H Dredge c Dennis b Illingworth	10
M R Davis c Bairstow b Swallow	20
S Booth not out	0
Extras (b 8, l-b 7, n-b 2)	17
Total (59.4 overs)	164

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–4, 2–25, 3–38, 4–73, 5–103, 6–124, 7–128, 8–131, 9–158, 10–164.

BOWLING: Dennis 9-4-22-0; Stevenson 10-4-32-3; Carrick 28-10-26-2; Illingworth 22-10-48-4; Swallow 11.4-2-19-1.

Umpires: C T Spencer and A G T Whitehead.

Worcestershire scent first victory

WORCESTER: Worcestershire, with nine second-innings wickets in hand, need 174 runs to beat Lancashire.

Worcestershire need 207 to win their first championship victory of the season, after bowling out Lancashire for 196 in their second innings at New Road yesterday.

Worcestershire were 15 runs behind on the first innings, but Dipak Patel gave them the chance of a win by taking 5–52 in 22.3 over of off-spin in Lancashire's second innings, to finish with match figures of 9–106.

Only David Lloyd and Neil Fairbrother offered genuine resistance.

LANCASHIRE: First Innings 209 (C H Lloyd 84; A P Pridgeon 5 for 21).

Second Innings

D Lloyd b Ellcock	78
S J O'Shaughnessy l-b-w b Pridgeon	0
J Abrahams b Patel	17
*C H Lloyd c Pridgeon b Patel	0
D P Hughes c Curtis b Patel	0
N H Fairbrother l-b-w b Patel	51
†C Maynard b Ellcock	0
J Simmons l-b-w b Ellcock	3
M Watkinson not out	19
P J W Allott c Humphries b Pridgeon	13
L L McFarlane c Neale b Patel	0
Extras (b 1, l-b 10, n-b 4)	15
Total	196

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–1, 2–83, 3–91, 4–91, 5–119, 6–119, 7–129, 8–168, 9–191, 10–196.

BOWLING: Pridgeon 12–0–42–2; Ellcock 15–0–60–3; Patel 22.3–8–52–5; Perryman 6–1–22–0.

WORCESTERSHIRE: First Innings

J A Ormrod c O'Shaughnessy b D Lloyd	30
M S A McEvoy c D Lloyd b Simmons	49
*P A Neale b Simmons	4
A P Pridgeon c Hughes B Allott	1
D N Patel b Allott	24
D B d'Oliveira c C H Lloyd b Allott	0
T S Curtis c D Lloyd b Simmons	32
†D J Humphries c Simmons b D Lloyd	
R K Illingworth b Simmons	7
R M Ellcock l-b-w b Simmons	13
S P Perryman not out	2
Extras (b 5)	5
Total (83.5 overs)	199

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–74, 2–84, 3–84, 4–98, 5–98, 6–115, 7–169, 8–173, 9–190, 10–199.

BOWLING: Allott 18–4–51–3; McFarlane 7–0–45–0; O'Shaughnessy 3–1–13–0; Watkinson 1–0–8–0; Simmons 23.5–8–55–5; D Lloyd 11–3–22–2.

Second Innings

J A Ormrod not out	10
M S A McEvoy c C H Lloyd b McFarlane	12
*P A Neale not out	10
Extras (l-b 1)	1
Total (1 wkt)	33

FALL OF WICKET: 1–14.

Bonus points: Worcestershire 5, Lancashire 6.

Umpires: B Leadbeater and R A White.

SECOND XI COMPETITION

THE OVAL: Kent 213 (I R Payne 4 for 43, P arks 4 for 49) and 18 for 3; Surrey 385 (A Needham 140, C K Bullen 76, I R Payne 58; C Dole 4 for 83).
NUNEATON: Gloucestershire 182 (G J Lord 123, K B Ibadulla 80 not out).
HORTON: Nottinghamshire 369 for 7 Dec and 59 for 3; Northamptonshire 285 (M J Bamber 66, J A Carse 52; D Sutton 5 for 500).
OLD TRAFFORD: Lancashire 358 (N V Radford 60, I Cockbain 58, S M N Zaidi 55, M Chadwick 54) and 118 (G Parsons 8 for 70); Leicestershire 319 (J Addison 59, M Garnham 51, D Pearson 52) and 12 for 1.

Essex in brave recovery

CHELMSFORD: Essex, with nine second-innings wickets in hand, are 32 runs behind Leicestershire.

Gooch and Fletcher spearheaded a fine Essex recovery against Leicestershire. Essex had been forced to follow on 172 runs behind

But Gooch, 60 not out and Fletcher, 46 not out, steered them to 140 for one at the close, only 32 runs behind. Yet in the first innings, both batsmen had fallen cheaply to successive balls from Ferris

The young West Indian bowler returned to finish off the tail with a spell of four for 14 which earned him figures of six for 43.

LEICESTERSHIRE: First Innings 301 (B F Davison 108, N E Briers 58; N Phillip 6 for 92).

ESSEX: First Innings

G A Gooch c Butcher b Ferris	9
C Gladwin b Clift	35
*K W R Fletcher lbw b Ferris	0
K S McEwan b Agnew	32
B R Hardie c Steele b Ferris	18
N Phillip b Agnew	6
S Turner lbw b Agnew	0
†D E East c Steele b Ferris	1
R E East c Butcher b Ferris	8
J K Lever lbw b Ferris	1
D L Acfield not out	1
Extras (l b 7, w 1, n b 10)	18
Total (45.5 overs)	129

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–18, 2–18, 3–78, 4–84, 5–99, 6–99, 7–107, 8–128, 9–128, 10–129.

BOWLING: Taylor 8-3-20-0; Ferris 12.5-3-43-6; Clift 10-6-14-1; Agnew 15-6-34-3.

Second Innings

G A Gooch not out	60
C Gladwin c Briers b Taylor	25
*K W R Fletcher not out	46
Extras (w 1, n-b 8)	9
Total (1 wkt)	140

FALL OF WICKET: 1–43.

Umpires: D O Oslear and M J Kitchen.

Randall's response

EBBW VALE: Nottinghamshire, with six second innings wickets in hand, are 284 runs ahead of Glamorgan.

Derek Randall omitted from the third Test, scored a fine 70 against Glamorgan at Ebbw Vale. The Nottinghamshire batsman produced some thrilling shots, including two huge sixes and eight fours

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First Innings 245 (J D Birch 88; W W Davis 7 for 70).

Second Innings

B Hassan b Selvey	44
R T Robinson l-b-w b Davis	30
D W Randall b Davis	70
*C E B Rice c Ontong b Rowe	47
J D Birch not out	16
†B N French not out	5
Extras (l-b 3, w 1, n-b 10)	14
Total (4 wkts)	226

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–71, 2–124, 3–182, 4–209.

GLAMORGAN: First Innings

J A Hopkins c Robinson b Saxelby	29
D A Francis b Saxelby	10
R C Ontong l-b-w b Saxelby	4
C J C Rowe c French b Saxelby	39
M Morris c French b Hemmings	26
A L Jones b Saxelby	12
S P Henderson c Hendrick b Cooper	36
†T Davies c Hendrick b Cooper	12
*M W W Selvey run out	5
W W Davis not out	5
S R Barwick c French b Cooper	0
Extras (b 1, l-b 7, w 1)	9
Total (73.1 overs)	187

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–31, 2–39, 3–48, 4–112, 5–112, 6–129, 7–175, 8–182, 9–183, 10–187.

BOWLING: Hendrick 18-4-48-0; Saxelby 28-7-52-5; Cooper 12.1-6-22-3; Hemmings 13-4-41-1; Such 7-2-20-0.

Bonus points Glamorgan 5, Nottinghamshire 8.

Umpires: C Cook and R Julian.

MINOR COUNTIES

MILDENHALL: Suffolk 201 for 5 dec and 153 (R J Bond 57; J N Graham 4 for 28); Northumberland 203 for 2 dec (Wasim Raja 115 not out, A Pearson 78 not out) and 152 for 4. Northumberland won by six wickets.
BRIDGNORTH: Shropshire 271 for 3 dec (M Davies 89, J B R Jones 88) and 9 for 0; Cornwall 237 for 8 dec (S F Grail 80 not out).
DEVIZES: Oxfordshire 206 (P J Garner 63; T H Barnes 6 for 54) and 228 for 2 dec (P A Fowler 150 not out); Wiltshire 203 for 5 dec (J R Rice 68, D P Simpkins 58 not out) and 144 for 8 (P L Thorn 69).
DUNSTABLE: Bedfordshire 196 for 9 dec (K Jones 50; R James 4 for 35) and 384 for 5 dec (J Kettleborough 127, A Wagner 52); Staffordshire 249 for 2 (S Dean 123, D Cartledge 82, G Warner 50 not out) And 251 for 5 (S Dean 73, D Cartledge 73, G Warner 63 not out, K Jones 4 for 75). Staffordshire won by five wickets.
BOURNEMOUTH: Dorset 184 for 8 dec and 202 (R V Lewis 71, G J Hall 5 for 73); Somerset II 185 for 8 dec (P A Slocombe 73 not out) and 205 for 8 (P A Slocombe 54; M C Wagstaffe 4 for 69). Somerset won by two wickets.

Sussex pick up the gauntlet in style

By Richard Streeton

Eastbourne: Sussex, with eight second innings wickets in hand, lead Hampshire by 137 runs.

Sussex dutifully picked up the gauntlet thrown down yesterday by an unexpected declaration by Hampshire and the match has developed into a lively struggle. Green was caught in the slips but Mendis, with exciting hooks, and Cowan, with handsome drives, both scored with freedom before Cowan was out in the last over.

Not many present county captains would have declared in Hampshire's position five minutes before tea. There are touches of Lionel Tennyson or Ingleby-Mackenzie about Pocock and his decision both kept the match alive and increased Hampshire's chances of winning. A slow pitch with limited bounce continued to hamper everyone, though Jesty and later Mendis and Cowan were able to rise above its problems.

Jesty struck the ball with perfect power and timing and provided just the right impetus to Hampshire's innings that his side needed. Terry, whose neat, sound batting looks more promising in every game, filled the role that Chris Smith might have done and everyone else tried to press on briskly.

Imras risked five overs of leg-cutters from a longer approach run that he has used since his recovery from injury and looked the best Sussex bowler. The figures might not confirm it, but Pigot and Colin Wells bowled with controll and perserverance on an overcast, muggy day, when the sun did not break through until tea-time.

Greenidge moved fatally in front of his stumps he had his sights set on a bi score. Nicholas hit two splendid fours and then played on. After lunch Jesty hit Reeves for four fours, all in different directions, from consecutive balls and scored 75 of the 107 he and Terry added. Jesty swung Colin Wells effortlessly over square leg for six; but most of his 13 fours were thumping drives through the covers.

Alan Wells was responsible for the dismissal of both the third wicket pair. First he held an awkward lofted hit by Jesty over his shoulder as he ran backwards from extra cover. Then with only one stump to aim at he threw down the wicket from square leg and ran out Terry. Turner had played a ball from Pigott to the onside and Terry was slow to set off.

SUSSEX: First Innings 283 (Imran Khan 101, A C S Pigott 55; M D Marshall 4 for 58).

Second Innings

G D Mendis not out	56
A M Green c Pocock b Tremlett	8
R S Cowan lbw b Nicholas	50
D A Reeve not out	0
Extras (lb 7, w 2, nb 1)	10
Total (2 wkts)	124

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–41, 2–124.

HAMPSHIRE: First Innings

C G Greenidge l-b-w b C M Wells	14
V P Terry run out	59
M C J Nicholas B Reeve	8
T E Jesty c A P Wells b Pigott	75
D R Turner c Cowan b Waller	27
*N E J Pocock c Mendis b Pigott	5
M D Marshall not out	28
N G Cowley not out	14
Extras (b 2, l-b 8, w 2, n-b 1)	13
Total (6 wkts dec, 79 overs)	250

T M Tremlett, †R J Parks and S J Malone did not bat. FALL OF WICKETS: 1–47, 2–58, 3–165, 4–194, 5–207, 6–213.

BOWLING: Pigott 19-6-53-2; Reeve 23-4-77-1; C M Wells 10-3-41-1; Imran 5-1-10-0; Waller 22-3-56-1.

Bonus points: Sussex 5, Hampshire 7.

Umpires: D R Shepherd and P J Eele.

A poor Canterbury tale as Surrey take it easy

By Alan Ross

CANTERBURY: *Kent, with all second innings wickets in hand, are 118 runs ahead of Surrey*

There was not much to applaud at Cnaterbury yesterday, which was a pity for it was again cold enough until the evening for spectators to need all the exercise they could get.

Surrey's modest reply of 233 to Kent's 343 for eight declared was scarcely conducted in festival manner. Before lunch, which they reached at 91 for three, they scored at well under three runs an over, and between lunch and tea 70 runs came off 39 overs.

Kent, if anything, bowled rather less convincingly than Surrey had done on Wednesday, their three quicker bowlers wasting energy on balls that flew harmlessly by outside the off stump. Underwood, who had taken 14 wickets in the first match of the week, was soon on. He had several accurate spells but he managed little more than to play on the batsman's nerves.

Before lunch Butcher drove pleasantly through the covers, although Baptiste more than once found the edge at a cost of four runs a time. Pauline had his leg stump flattened by Ellison and then Stewart, in mannerism and movement a useful replica of his father, Micky, the former Surrey captain, found profitable avenues between slip and gully.

An impatient slash cost him his wicket, Waterton holding a catch off the bottom edge and then, on the verge of lunch, Woolmer bowled Butcher.

The play between lunch and tea when Aslett's leg spinners might have brightened up the day, was tedious in the extreme. Lynch, unfortunately, was soon gone after which Knight and Richards made heavy weather of some nondescript bowling. At tea on the previous day Kent had scored 246 for five. Surrey, in two more overs, were only 161 for four.

A ail sun emerged in the evening but its tonic effect was minimal. Richards was caught at the wicket after a stay of two hours for 14 and then Knight's leisurely performance was ended by a catch at mid off.

Cowdrey took a smart catch in the gully to remove Monkhouse, Clarke failed to connect with a mighty swing at Underwood and Surrey, at the end of 100 overs, had slipped from 170 for four to 225 for eight.

KENT: First Innings 343 for 8 dec (R A Woolmer 120, E A Baptiste 91. Bowling: Clarke 23-4-65-3; Thomas 13-3-35-1; Monkhouse 22-10-73-3; Knight 14-0-48-0; Pocock 15-4-48-0; Curtis 28-8-50-1).

Second Innings

R A Woolmer not out	4
N R Taylor not out	4
Total (no wkt)	8

SURREY: First Innings

A R Butcher b Woolmer	52
D B Pauline b Ellison	14
A J Stewart c Waterton b Baptiste	20
*R D V Knight c Cowdrey b Underwood	53
M A Lynch lbw b Ellison	12
†C J Richards c Waterton b Baptiste	16
D J Thomas c Baptiste b Jarvis	35
G Monkhouse c Cowdrey b Baptiste	7
S T Clarke b Underwood	3
P I Pocock b Baptiste	8
I J Curtis not out	0
Extras (l-b8 w4 n-b10)	22
Total	233

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–28, 2–68, 3–90, 4–105, 5–171, 6–205, 7–216, 8–219.

BOWLING: Jarvis 18.1–3–32–1; Ellison 18–7–45–2; Underwood 20–10–28–2; Baptiste 25–10–73–4; Woolmer 8–5–8–1; Johnson 13–5–20–0; Cowdrey 2–0–3–0.

Umpires: H D Bird and R A Harris.

Today's fixtures

Third Test Match (11.0 to 6.0)
LORD'S: England v New Zealand

County Championship (11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0)
CHELMSFORD: Essex v Leicestershire
EBBW VALE: Glamorgan v Nottinghamshire
CHELTENHAM: Gloucestershire v Warwickshire
CANTERBURY: Kent v Surrey
NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire v Middlesex
WESTON-SUPER-MARE: Somerset v Yorkshire
EASTBOURNE: Sussex v Hampshire
WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Lancashire

Tour Match
JESMOND: Northumberland and Durham Young Cricketers v Australia Young Cricketers

Second XI championship
SWANSEA: Glamorgan v Worcester; Old Trafford: Lancashire v Leicester; Horton: Northampton v Nottingham; The Oval: Surrey v Kent; Nuneaton: Warwick v Gloucester.

Minor Counties Championship
Bridgnorth: Shropshire v Cornwall

FOOTBALL

Withe in surprise transfer request

The England forward, Peter Withe, has asked Aston Villa for a transfer, and his manager, Tony Barton, described the news as "a bombshell." Withe, who will be 32 later this month, has two years of his contract to run. He submitted a written request for a move, and it will be put before the board next week.

Barton said: "Obviously I am desperate to keep him. I will try and resolve the situation before the board meeting. Nobody here wants to see him leave." Barton said he was "very dissappointed" at Withe asking for a transfer just before the start of a new season. "It has come as a bombshell. Preseason training has gone so well, and we have built up the squad".

It is understood that Withe, who cost £500,000 when he was signed from Newcastle United, is unhappy with the terms for the remainder of his contract. Meanwhile, Villa completed the £15,000 signing of the Orient goalkeeper, Mervyn Day, as cover for first choice Nigel Spink.

● Peter Barnes, of Leeds United was yesterday given clearance to resume his career with the Yorkshire club after being with the Spanish club, Real Betis. Barnes had to miss the recent Scottish tour because of a delay by the Spanish FA in issuing a clearance certificate. He will play against Huddersfield on Saturday.

● Notts County will know how much they have to pay for the Norwich midfield player Martin O'Neill next week. County have offered £15,000 for the Northern Ireland World Cup captain, but Norwich want £125,000. Chelsea are waiting in case County decide the fee, to be set by a league tribunal, is beyond their means.

● Chelsea have completed the signing of Hudson, who will play in a practice match on Saturday, providing his international clearance certificate comes through. Hudson, a midfield player, formerly played for Chelsea, Stoke and Arsenal.

● Nottingham Forest yesterday received a cheque for £35,000 to complete the half payment by Derby County for the forward John Robertson. Forest had complained to the Football League that they were still owed the money.

● Tommy Langley, the midfield player who recently joined Greek cup winners AEK of Athens, will have to return home because his transfer contravened a sports ministry regulation limiting Greek clubs to two foreign players each an AEK official said yesterday. The former Crystal Palace player joined AEK last month, together with Trevor Ross, of Everton.

● John Leslie, scorer of 25 goals for Wimbledon last season, is joining Gillingham on a two-year contract. The fee has still to be agreed between the clubs. Gillingham have transferred their forward, Dean Horrix, aged 21, to Reading for £10,000.

● Wrexham yesterday signed the midfield player, Seamus Heath, aged 20, on a free transfer from Luton Town.

● The Derby County midfield player, Glen Skivington, joined Southend United yesterday on a free transfer.

FOR THE RECORD

TENNIS

MONTREAL: Grand Prix tournament, second round: S Mayer (US) bt S Glickstein (Is), 6-7, 6-1, 6-3; G Goven (Fr) bt R Krishnan (Ind), 6-4, 6-1; P Fleming (US) bt T Smid (Cz), 6-4, 6-1; R Harmon (US), bt R Van't Hof (US), 6-3, 6-3; J Kriek (US) bt P Mcnamee (Aus) 7-6, 7-6; K Curren (S Af), bt C Motta (Br), 6-3, 6-2; S Giammalva (US) bt C Hooper (US), 6-4, 7-6; B Teacher (US), bt F Buehning (US), 6-2, 7-6; Y Noah (Fr), bt G Forget (Fr), 6-0, 6-2; J McEnroe (US), bt M Hocevar (Br), 6-2, 4-6, 6-1; I Lendl (Cz) bt S Bonneau (Can), 6-2, 6-1; J Connors (US) bt J Nystrom (Swe), 6-0, 6-2; G Ocleppo (It) bt M Wilander (Swe), 6-4, 6-3; A Jarryd (Swe), bt E Teltscher (US), 7-6, 6-2; T Mayotte (US) bt W Fibak (Pol), 6-4, 6-3.

CLEVELAND: Western Open, men's singles: Second round (US unless stated): N Saviano bt R Seguso, 6-4, 6-2; M Mitchell bt B Foxworth, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3; A Andrews bt M Myburg (SA), 6-3, 7-6; J Sadri bt C Dibaura (Peru), 6-4, 7-5.

LOS ANGELES: Virginia Slims tournament, second round (US unless stated): A Moulton bt S Leo, 7-6, 6-3; A White bt H Sukova (Cz), 4-6, 7-6, 7-5; C Benjamin bt I Budarova (Cz), 6-1, 4-6, 7-6. Third round: P Shriver bt K Gompert, 6-3, 6-2; K Latham bt S Barker (GB), 6-2, 6-4; C Lloyd bt J Russell, 4-6, 6-1, 6-2.

RUGBY UNION

CRANLEIGH SCHOOL TOUR (Australia and New Zealand): North Sydney District 13, Cranleigh 15; King's, Auckland 13, Cranleigh 7; St Paul's, Hamilton 23, Cranleigh 6; Tauranga College 31, Cranleigh 3; Rathkeale College 12, Cranleigh 15; Nelson Collegiate 13, Cranleigh 14; Shirley Boys, Christchurch 0, Cranleigh 13; Victoria U19 14, Cranleigh 13; Victoria Colts 8, Cranleigh 13.

GOLF

GLENEAGLES: British boys' championships. Quarter-finals: G Hickman bt M Brennan 6 and 5; M Pendaries (Fr) bt R Weedon at 21st; J Olazabal (Sp) bt R Muscroft 3 and 2; F George bt J Moir (McDonald), 3 and 1. Semi-finals: M Pendaries bt G Hickman, 6 and 5; J M Olazabal bt George, 5 and 4.

SKIING

ASHBURTON: Mount Hutt series, men's slalom: 1, C Orlainski (Austria), 1:25.98; 2, S Beck (WG), 1:25.88; 3, T Kaiwa (Jap), 1:25.96; 4, N Iwaya (Jap), 1:26.14; 5, F Wörndel (WG), 1:26.38; 6, P Namberger (WG), 1:26.59.

EQUESTRIANISM

THORNE PARK: European junior championships: First preliminary event: 1, V Burke (Ire), Another Brew; 2, A Peters (WG), Wonne; 3, J C Gayat (Fr), Ignace B. Second preliminary event: 1, R Tebbel (WG), Farah Dibe; 2, F Munsterhuis (Neth), Polarfahrt; 3, P Nieguski (Pol), Gruzja.

HOCKEY

KINGSTON, Jamaica: Five-nations women's under-21 tournament: England 2, Jamaica 0; Canada 2, Trinidad and Tobago.

● The following results from the world athletics championships were received too late for inclusion in yesterday's early editions.

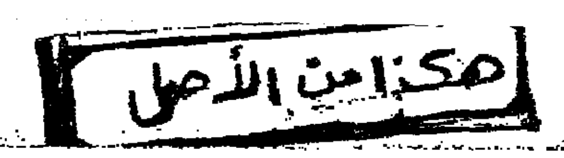
5,000 Metres: Heat 1: 1, M Ryffel (Swit), 13:43.38; 2, W Bulti (Eth), 13:43.53; 3, E Martin (GB), 13:43.57; 4, T Wessinghage (WG), 13:43.69; 5, A Kroktzmaliuk (USSR), 13:43.78; 6, S Antibo (Ital), 13:44.05; 7, C Cheruiyot (Ken), 13:44.43; 8, D Padilla (US), 13:44.71. Also qualified for semi-finals: 9, F Filippou (Gre), 13:45.24; 10, A Bounour (Alg), 13:57.93; 11, J Golden (Lux), 14:26.02. Heat 2: 1, P Kipkoech (Ken), 14:18.73; 2, F Bacchouche (Tun), 14:23.79; 3, J Goater (GB), 14:28.93; 4, A Leito (Por), 14:28.83; 5, D Dmitriev (USSR), 14:32.75; 6, R L Campos (Costa Rica), 14:49.20; 7, W Schildhauer (EG), 14:49.20; 8, J Hill (US), 14:58.21. Heat 3: 1, V Abramov (USSR), 14:12.61; 2, S Nigatu (Eth) 14:13.22; 3, D Millonig (Austria), 14:13.65; 4, E Coghlan (Ire), 14:13.80; 5, D Clarke (GB), 14:13.97; 6, J Garcia (Sp), 15:14.57; 7, P Williams (Can), 14:15.10; 8, J Spivey (US), 14:15.70. Also qualified: 9, R V Rebollo (Uru), 14:17.28; 10, K Ide (Jap), 14:18.34; 11, M Vainio (Fin), 14:18.74.

4 x 100 Metres Relay: Final: 1, United States (E King, W Gault, C Smith, C Lewis), 37.86 (World record); 2, Italy, 38.37; 3, Soviet Union, 38.41; 4, East Germany, 38.51; 5, West Germany, 38.56; 6, Poland, 38.72; 7, Jamaica, 38.75; 8, France, 38.98.

Long Jump: Final: 1, C Lewis (US), 8.55m (28ft 0in); 2, J Grimes (US), 8.29; 3, M Conley (US), 8.12; 4, L Szalma (Hun), 8.12; 5, N Stekic (Yug), 8.09; 6, G Honey (Aus), 8.06; 7, A Corgos (Sp), 8.08; 8, Yusuf Ali (Nig), 7.89; 9, G Cojocaru (Rom), 7.88; 10, J Leitner (Cz), 7.84.

Women

4 x 100 Metres: Final: 1, East Germany (S Gladisch, M Koch, I Auerswald, M Gohr), 41.76; 2, Britain (J. Baptiste, K Cook, B Callender, S Thomas), 42.71; 3, Jamaica, 42.73; 4, Bulgaria, 42.93; 5, Canada, 43.05; 6, Soviet Union, 43.22; 7, France, 43.40; 8, Czechoslovakia, 43.78.



RACING: STARS COME OUT AT NEWBURY

Horage at peak should hold Royal Heroine

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

Racing comes alive again in this country at Newbury today after the quiet fortnight since Goodwood. With Horage, Royal Heroine, On Stage, Salieri, Tecorno and Drumalis all standing their ground the Hungerford Stakes is as interesting as any race you will find at York this week. Half an hour later the Washington Singer Stakes will also demand the closest of attention. It will enable us to tie up some of the loose ends that still exist in the form of the best two-year-olds seen this season.

In going for Horage to win the Hungerford Stakes I am swayed by his trainer Matt McCormack's assertion that the colt who won nine races as a two-year-old and the St James's Palace Stakes at Royal Ascot this season, has never been better. McCormack took him to Bath racecourse for a gallop on Tuesday and was delighted with the way he performed.

Horage won at Ascot in spite of the fact that McCormack was adamant beforehand that he was not at his peak because he had had to cram a month's work into a fortnight after Horage's training schedule had been disrupted in the spring by a bruised heel. In the circumstances his defeat of Tolamso at Ascot was all the more praiseworthy.

If last year's Free Handicap gave a correct assessment of Horage then my selection has only to be at his best off this field, especially as the distance of today's race is likely to suit him better than Salieri, his conqueror in the Mill Reef Stakes last September.

Salieri is being called upon to deputize for Diesis, who is thought to need still more time to be at his best again. On paper there is little between On Stage and Salieri, especially if one goes on how they ran behind Habibti and Soba in the July Cup. All that suggests that Royal Heroine could easily turn out to be the main danger to Horage at these weights. After all, her form has always been linked closely to that of Habibti, but whereas Habibti has turned out to be a sprinter, Royal Heroine has shown that she gets a mile well.

What the Washington Singer Stakes lacks in quantity it more than makes up for in quality. Head for Heights won the Chesham Stakes at Royal Ascot; Trojan Fen the Lanson Champagne Stakes at Goodwood. Hoyer and Finian's Rainbow, the other members of today's select field were two of those who left standing by Vacarme's explosive burst of speed at Ascot in June.

Hoyer has won at Haydock and Salisbury since then, but today he will be meeting Finian's Rainbow, who has not been seen in the meantime, on 7lb worse terms for the two lengths that divided them at Ascot. Trojan Fen certainly had to be shaken up by Lester Piggot at Goodwood before he finally got the better of Elegant Air, who is a stable companion of Finian's Rainbow.

That was probably no disgrace. In any case the form was good because Captain Singleton, who finished third to them, had earlier occupied the same position behind Superlative and Kalim in the July Stakes at Newmarket. Trojan Fen has not been beaten and in my opinion it will be a brave person who opposes him now.

Good as Diamonds has only to run as well as he did in the Gordon Stakes at Goodwood to win the Newtown Maiden Stakes. However, earlier in the afternoon Steve Cauthen's attempt to win the Esal Credit Handicap on another Barry Hills horse, Prego, could easily be thwarted by Piggot on Video King. The last named did not have the best of runs at Goodwood.

● The two leading riders in the Daily Mirror Apprenticeship Championship table have fancied mounts in round seven of the series at Newbury today. Tony McGlone, who has 20 points, will be on Sylvan Navarro for Philip Mitchell, and last season's champion, Joey Brown (16 points) on Ian Balding's Bumpkin.


Horage gallops relentlessly to Royal Ascot triumph

Ascot on horizon as Raft sails on

By Michael Phillips

Raft's victory in the Simonds Bitter Stakes was by far the most impressive performance seen at Salisbury yesterday. No sooner had I remarked to my neighbour on the stands that Joe Mercer was going like a scalded cat on the leader Falstaff, who had won his last two races, than Greville Starkey went past him and clear on Raft with an unmistakable lead.

The acceleration he showed to do that in the last quarter of a mile had class written all over it. I was therefore not remotely surprised to hear Guy Harwood say that he had always considered Raft to be among his best two-year-olds at Pulborough this year.

Raft lowered the course record for a two-year-old at Salisbury – which had stood since 1971 – by one-hundredth of a second. Provided that everything goes according to plan in the next six weeks, visitors to Ascot on September 24 will get the next opportunity to assess Raft in the Royal Lodge Stakes which Harwood won in 1978 with Ela-Mana-Mou and again two years ago with Norwick.

Meanwhile Lear Fan and Bluff House, Harwood's other two-year-olds to have caught the eye of late, will have had their opportunities to make a further impact – Lear Fan in either the Solario Stakes at Sandown or the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster; Bluff House in the Acomb Stakes at York where he will encounter among others Young Turk, the colt who shaped with so much promise when he won on his debut at Goodwood.

Young Turk is owned in partnership by Sir Michael Sobell and Lord Weinstock. Yesterday the latter told me that their excellent filly, Sun Princess, was none the worse for her valiant attempt to win the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes at Ascot last month and that she was due to run in the Yorkshire Oaks on the same afternoon as Young Turk.

Newbury

Draw: no advantage.
Tote: Double 3.0, 4.0. Treble 2.30, 3.30, 4.30.
[Television (BBC2) 2.30, 3.0, 3.30 and 4.0 races]

2.0 SPARSHOLT STAKES (2-Y-O: £3,678: 6f) (25 runners)

104 BOEZINGE (Capt M Smyly) M Smyly 8-11 .... W Newnes 6
108 CHATTER (T Holland-Martin) R Houghton 8-11 .... J Reid 20
110 4 DONNA SIRENA (D Beamont) D Laing 8-11 .... – 18
112 FAIR TRADE (J Moseley) I Balding 8-11 .... J Matthias 24
113 FIDELITY (G Strawbridge) I Balding 8-11 .... Pat Eddery 25
114 FISHPOND (Ld Halifax) W Hern 8-11 .... B Procter 14
117 0 HEARTLAND (D Cordell-Laverack) G Wragg 8-11 .... T Ives 11
119 ISTISAMM (Maktoum Al Maktoum) G Hunter 8-11 .... G Starkey 22
120 INTO THE FIRE (I Sandell) D Elsworth 8-11 .... – 15
121 ISPAHAN (G Vanian) J Dunlop 8-11 .... W R Swinburn 21
122 8 J.T.'s TRIUMPH (W Ponsonby) P Cole 8-11 .... – 17
123 KHWIAH (Hamdan Al Maktoum) Thomson Jones 8-11 .... T Rogers 10
124 LOVERS BID (Mrs J Hindley) J Hindley 8-11 .... B Taylor 19
127 MISS INDISCRETION (J Hyde) P Burgoyne 8-11 .... D Dinsley 4
128 MISS LIBERTY (J Horgan) R Hannon 8-11 .... R Wernham 23
129 MISS PUDDLEDUCK (A Boon) B Hills 8-11 .... R Street 2
130 MY AISLING (B Green) P Cole 8-11 .... – 7
132 NEKHBET (P Pritchard) G Pritchard-Gordon 8-11 .... G Duffield 9
133 0 NEW ZEALAND (Mrs W Wallace) P Walwyn 8-11 .... J Mercer 8
134 NO REPROACH (R Sangster) B Hills 8-11 .... S Cauthen 3
136 PERANG'S NIECE (Ld Crawshaw) K Brassey 8-11 .... B Crossley 12
141 SCHERZANDO (Derika Decorators) M McCormack 8-11 .... G Ramshaw 16
142 SILENT SUN (R Budgett) W Hern 8-11 .... B Rouse 13
146 TAPIOLA (Mrs F Browne) B Hills 8-11 .... – 5
149 WHEN I DREAM (G Moses) G Balding 8-11 .... W Higgins 1

7-2 Khwiah, 4 Donna Sirena, 9-2 Tapiola, 11-2 Silent Sun, 6 Ispahan, 8 New Zealand, 10 Fishpond, 14 others.

2.30 DAILY MIRROR HANDICAP (3-Y-O: Apprentices: £2,649: 6f) (10)

202 21-0400 BUMPKIN (D) (Mrs R Chaplin) I Balding 9-7 .... – 8
204 301204 SYLVAN NAVARRO (B) (D) (Mrs R Johnson) P Mitchell 9-2 .... – 7
205 030130 AMARONE (V Advani) R Simpson 8-11 .... S Whitworth 3 1
207 0-00210 NON-WET (D) (Sheikh Mohammed) J Ciechanowski 8-7 .... P Alford 7 5
211 400222 IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M Hunt) W Wightman 8-3 .... N Howe 3 6
212 00-0014 SAXHAM BRECK (D) (Ld Jermyn) F Durr 8-2 .... A Weiss 4
215 004133 RED ZEPHYR (D) (U Schwarzenbach) R Hannon 8-0 .... L Jones 5 3
216 0-00332 OUI SON (Sheikh Mohammed) J Dunlop 7-13 .... N Dawe 2
219 0033 SINGLE HAND (Mrs N Haggas) J Hindley 7-8 .... M Hills 9
221 014422 BRIAVAN (B Morgan) M McCourt 7-7 .... W Ryan 10

11-4 Sylvan Navarro, 7-2 Oui Son, 9-2 It's A Pleasure, 6 Bumpkin, Briavan, 8 Red Zephyr, 12 Single Hand, 16 others.

FORM: Bumpkin (8-8) 12th beaten over 3l to Matou (rec 13lb) 13 ran. Newmarket 6f h'cap, good, July 5. Sylvan Navarro (9-5) 4th beaten 8l to Blessed Silence (rec 20lb) 9 ran. Redcar 6f h'cap, firm, July 27. Amarone (8-1) 9th beaten over 10l to Uplands Park (gave 7lb) 10 ran. Epsom 1m 110yd h'cap, good, June 4. Briavan (8-1) 2nd beaten 2l to Yangtse-Kiang (rec 7lb) with Sylvan Navarro (gave 9lb) 5th beaten 5l and Non-Wet (gave 18lb) 11th beaten over 7l 12 ran. Windsor 6f h'cap, good to firm, July 18. It's A Pleasure (8-11) 2nd beaten ½l to Catcher In The Rye (gave 3lb) with Red Zephyr (gave 8lb) 3rd beaten 2l 10 ran. Brighton 6f stks, good to firm, Aug 3. Saxham Breck (8-10) 4th beaten 1l to Asswan (rec 2lb) 11 ran. Nottingham 6f app stks, firm, Aug 8.

SELECTION: Red Zephyr.

3.0 ESAL CREDIT HANDICAP (£7,610: 1m) (11)

302 004000 SILVER SEASON (D) (M Hassan) M McCormack 5-9-7 .... S Cauthen 3
305 130 WHAT A PITY (C) (T Holland-Martin) R Houghton 3-8-10 .... J Reid 10
307 144-003 VIDEO KING (CD) (Mrs G Maloney) C Brittain 4-8-5 .... L Piggott 1
308 3122 PREGO (D) (R Sangster) B Hills 3-8-5 .... Pat Eddery 11
309 301304 THE RIPLEYITE (D) (E Clapton) G Balding 4-8-4 .... N Howe 3 7
310 420012 HELLO SUNSHINE (C) (R Sheath) J Holt 4-8-4 .... B Rouse 9
311 014333 BASIL BOY (D) (B Haywood) R Hannon 4-8-3 .... A McGlone 3 2
313 000000 WORLINGWORTH (D) (G Hubbard) M Ryan 4-8-2 .... P Robinson 4
314 0-210 FORT NAYEF (N Shuaib) J Dunlop 3-7-13 .... W Newnes 5
315 000113 CABALLO (D) (Tweedie French Group) K Brassey 4-7-11 .... M Hills 3 6
317 040001 MORALITY STONE (CD) (Mrs I Beckley) P Mitchell 6-7-8 .... B Crossley 8

9-4 Prego, 4 What A Pity, 9-2 Hello Sunshine, 6 Fort Nayef, 8 Basil Boy 10 Silver Season, 14 The Ripleyite, 20 others.

FORM: What A Pity (8-5) beaten 10l to Fenny Rough (gave 2lb) 6 ran. Goodwood 7f stks, good to firm, July 28. Video King (8-0) 3rd beaten 3½l to Hollywood Party (rec 1lb) 9 ran. Goodwood 7f h'cap, firm, July 28. Prego (8-7) 2nd beaten 1½l to Magnetic Field (gave 9lb) 18 ran. Goodwood 1m h'cap good to firm, July 26. The Ripleyite (9-5) 4th beaten 5l to Gouverno (gave 1lb) 6 ran. Brighton 1m h'cap, good to firm, Aug 2. Hello Sunshine (8-1) 2nd beaten 4l to Mauritzfontein (rec 2lb) with Basil Boy (gave 4lb) 3rd beaten 8l 10 ran. Goodwood 1m h'cap, firm, July 28. Caballo (9-1) 3rd beaten 7l to Uplands Park (level) 15 ran. Lingfield 1m 2f h'cap, good, July 8. Morality Stone (9-0) won 2l from Cap D'Azure (rec 22lb) 12 ran. Redcar 1m app h'cap, firm, July 25.

SELECTION: Prego.

3.30 HUNGERFORD STAKES (Group III: £15,284: 7f 60yd) (10)

402 210200 DRUMALIS (B) (Greenland Park Ltd) I Balding 3-9-0 .... Pat Eddery
403 00-0020 GAVO (B) (C Shiacis) P Kelleway 4-9-0 .... – 10
404 2-400022 I'LL SEE YOU (Capt M Lemos) C Brittain 5-9-0 .... P Robinson 7
407 8-11040 SWEET MONDAY (J Redfern) J Holt 5-9-0 .... J Matthias 3
408 1114-31 HORAGE (C) (A Rachid) M McCormack 3-8-11 .... S Cauthen 2
409 121-204 SALIERI (C) (C St George) H Cecil 3-8-11 .... L Piggott 4
411 114133 ON STAGE (B) (A Foustok) W O'Gorman 3-8-9 .... T Ives 6
412 22-0310 TECORNO (Countess M Esterhazy) W Hern 3-8-9 .... J Mercer 8
416 12-3201 ROYAL HEROINE (R Sangster) M Stoute 3-8-8 .... W R Swinburn 5
418 3-01021 GOLDEN RHYME (R Owen) G Hunter 3-8-3 .... G Duffield 1

7-4 Horage, 5-2 Royal Heroine, 7-2 Salieri, 6 Tecorno, 8 I'll See You, 12 others.

FORM: Drumalis (8-10) 8th beaten over 5l to Noalcoholic (gave 11lb) 11 ran. Goodwood 1m stks, good to firm, July 27. I'll See You (9-0) 2nd beaten 2½l to Beaudelaire (rec 9lb) 7 ran. Newcastle 7f stks, firm, July 23. Horage (9-0) won hd from Tolomeo (level) 7 ran. Ascot 1m stks, good to firm, June 14. On Stage (8-11) 3rd beaten 3½l to Habibti (rec 3lb) with Salieri (level) 4th beaten 4l and Sweet Monday (gave 9lb) 6th beaten 5l 15 ran. Newmarket 6f stks, good, July 7. Tecorno (9-7) 6th beaten 7l to Moore Metal (rec 31lb) 14 ran. Newmarket 1m h'cap, good, July 7. Royal Heroine (8-5) won 2l from Flamenco (gave 3lb) 8 ran. Newmarket 1m stks, good, July 6. Golden Rhyme (7-11) won ½l from Comedy Fair (rec 1lb) 7 ran. Newcastle 7f h'cap, firm, July 25.

SELECTION: Horage.

4.0 WASHINGTON SINGER STAKES (2-Y-O: £5,490: 7f) (4)

501 21 HEAD FOR HEIGHTS (J Horgan) R Hannon 9-3 .... G Starkey 3
502 211 HOYER (D) (Hamdan Al-Maktoum) Thomson Jones 9-3 .... T Rogers 2
503 111 TROJAN FEN (CD) (S Niarchos) H Cecil 9-3 .... L Piggott 1
504 14 FINIAN'S RAINBOW (Ld Porchester) I Balding 9-0 .... Pat Eddery 4

8-15 Trojan Fen, 7-2 Head For Heights, 6 Finians Rainbow, 9 Hoyer.

FORM: Head For Heights (8-11) won 1½l from Adam's Peak (level) 13 ran. Ascot 6f stks, firm, June 18. Hoyer (9-4) won 1½l from Adam's Peak (rec 10lb) 8 ran. Salisbury 7f stks, firm, July 14. Trojan Fen (9-0) won 1½l from Elegant-Air (level) 5 ran. Goodwood 7f stks, firm, July 29. Finian's Rainbow (8-4) 4th beaten 7½l to Vacarme (rec 7lb) with Hoyer (rec 7lb) 2nd 12 ran. Ascot 6f stks, firm, June 18.

SELECTION: Trojan Fen.

4.30 NEWTOWN STAKES (3-Y-O maidens: £2,428: 1m 4f) (13)

608 0 COURTFIELD (Miss C Mayaro) D Arbuthnot 9-0 .... W R Swinburn 12
609 DAVID HENRYS (D Carrie) M Usher 9-0 .... D McKay 1
612 022042 GOOD AS DIAMONDS (A Saeed) B Hills 9-0 .... S Cauthen 6
614 0402 KUROSAWA (E St George) R Sheather 9-0 .... L Piggott 4
615 0- KUWAIT SUN (Sheik Fahad) G Harwood 9-0 .... G Starkey 13
617 003000- MODERN MAN (J McCaughey) R Simpson 9-0 .... B Jago 10
619 00-2242 NUNSWOOD (F Jenkins) P Cole 9-0 .... J Reid 3
621 3- TOUR DE FORCE (Mrs D Strauss) P Makin 9-0 .... P Robinson 5
622 5-0003 WILTSHIRE YEOMAN (P Hayward) D Elsworth 9-0 .... – 8
623 0 WINGS OF THE MORN (Exors of the late Mrs M Laquime) J Dunlop 9-0 .... N Dawe 5 9
624 ASTONISH ME (Mrs R Dickinson) K Brassey 8-11 .... B Crossley 2
625 DANCING AFFAIR (Beckhampton Ltd) J Tree 8-11 .... Pat Eddery 11
626 0-03 ROAD TO THE TOP (Sir M Sobell) W Hern 8-11 .... J Mercer 7

9-4 Good As Diamonds, 11-4 Road To The Top, 4 Nunswood, 6 Kuwait Sun, 8 Dancing Affair, 12 Kurosawa, 16 others.

Newbury selections

By Michael Phillips

2.0 No Selection. 2.30 Red Zephyr. 3.0 Video King. 3.30 Horage. 4.0 Trojan Fen. 4.30 Good As Diamonds.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Lovers Bid. 2.30 Saxham Breck. 3.0 Video King. 3.30 Royal Heroine. 4.0 Trojan Fen. 4.30 Kurosawa.

Haydock Park

Draw advantage: Low numbers best
Tote Double: 6.15, 7.15. Treble: 5.45, 6.45, 7.45

5.15 ORMSKIRK AUCTION STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o: maidens: £2,040: 7f 40yd) (10 runners)

1 030 ALETIS K Brassey 9-0 .... S Keightley 7 3
3 043 FOZZE G Huffer 9-0 .... M Rimmer 3 4
5 04 NICKY NICK M Usher 9-0 .... D Atkinson 1
8 0 AROUND TOWN R Peacock 8-11 .... J Seagrave 7
10 NELSONS DOCKYARD P Cole 8-11 .... T Quinn 5 5
11 00 QUAKER BRIDGE R Hollinshead 8-11 .... S Parks 9
27 40 MARY ROSE C Williams 8-2 .... G Yeo 7 10
31 0 WELSH SPY W Guest 8-2 .... R Cochrane 2
33 3 LACEFIELD D Arbuthnot 7-13 .... R Fox 8
34 0 RENNE BETTS M Hinchliffe 7-13 .... N Carlisle 3 6

6-4 Nicky Nick, 4 Fozze, 11-2 Renee Betts, 8 Aletis, 12 Welsh Spy, 20 others.

5.45 GLORIOUS TWELFTH STAKES (2-y-o: maiden fillies: £2,343: 6f) (12)

2 04 BIRDWOOD J Dunlop 8-11 .... M Birch 8
4 0 BLUE LAMA H Wharton 8-11 .... D Nicholls 5
6 0 CALALOO SIOUX D Laing 8-11 .... G Baxter 3
9 3 FARAWAY PRINCESS G Huffer 8-11 .... M Rimmer 3 11
11 03 HONEY M Jarvis 8-11 .... P Young 2
17 0 KILTTALEY D H Jones 8-11 .... A Barclay 9
19 000 MORENE M W Easterby 8-11 .... J Seagrave 10
20 00 NASHWAH P Walwyn 8-11 .... R Hills 3 4
23 0 PETSY W Elsey 8-11 .... E Hide 7
28 0 SHOWTIME R Whitaker 8-11 .... B Jones 5 6
32 002 TIZZY R Houghton 8-11 .... – 12
36 4032 YOU LOVE ME R Hollinshead 8-11 .... S Parks 1

15-8 Birdwood, 11-4 Calaloo Sioux, 11-2 Faraway Princess, 7 Honey, 12 Nashwah, 20 others.

6.15 RIBBLE STAKES (Selling: £1,581: 1m 2f 131yd) (17)

2 30-31 BALLYSEEDY HERO D Elsworth 5-9-4 .... E Hide 1
3 4302 BELLE VUE R Hollinshead 10-9-4 .. Geraldine Thorpe 7 10
6 u000 HEAVEN'S PRIDE (CD) M James 4-9-4 .... T Quinn 5 16
8 0000 MARKIE R E Peacock 7-9-4 .... R Lines 5 9
11 4000 MR MUSIC MAN (CD) Mrs C Reavey 9-9-4 G Baxter 12
12 1000 PRINCE OF LIGHT (CD) Denys Smith 11-9-4 M Fry 3 8
13 0000 RIBODEN J Spearing 5-9-4 .... – 11
19 1020 LADY EVER-SO-SURE (B) J Etherington 5-9-1 J Seagrave 3
22 12-00 TUBES CARE Hbt Jones 4-9-1 .... M Birch 5
27 00 GLEN MAYE W Francis 4-8-11 .... M Wigham 13
28 0000- RUDRY PARK D H Jones 4-8-11 .... A Barclay 7
29 0 SAUCY OLIVE B McMahon 6-8-11 .... S Perks 14
31 0031 MARSHALLA (C) J Wilson 3-8-1 .... K Darley 15
32 0104 ROSE GLOW (B) J Fitzgerald 3-8-1 .... M Wood 6
33 00 CARLO OLIZ D McCain 3-8-0 .... R Grant 7 17
37 0000 VICTORY WARRANT C Williams 3-8-0 .... DOUBTFUL 2
38 4033 KELLY THORPE C Gray 3-7-11 .... N Connorton 4

100-30 Marshalla, 4 Kelly Thorpe, 11-2 Rose Glow, 7 Ballyseedy Hero, 10 Glen Maye, 14 Tubes Care, Lady Ever-So-Sure, 20 others.

6.45 BE FRIENDLY HANDICAP (3-y-o: fillies: £2,239: 6f) (9)

1 0-140 DEPORTMENT B Hobbs 8-7 .... G Baxter 1
3 0000 HOLLOWAY WONDER B McMahon 8-12 .... S Parks 4
6 4313 RARE HONOUR (D) P Cole 8-6 .... T Quinn 5 6
8 0422 RIVER MAIDEN J Dunlop 8-3 .... M Birch 9
12 0003 FLOWER DELL J W Watts 7-13 .... N Connorton 3
15 0243 BEST BIDDER (CD) R Hollinshead 7-9 .. N Carlisle 3 7
19 0100 HARLEYFORD MAID Denys Smith 7-7 .... M Fry 3 8
20 0000- STARELA J Wilson 7-7 .... W Ryan 5 2
21 0003 BROXADELLA A W Jones 7-7 .... J McClean 7 5

9-4 River Maiden, 11-4 Rare Honour, 7-2 Deportment, 8 Holloway Wonder, 12 Best Bidder, 16 others.

7.15 ORMSKIRK AUCTION STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o: maidens: £2,040: 7f 40yd) (10)

4 GUNNER ROYAL J Etherington 9-0 .... J Seagrave 1
7 00 STORMY GULF M Tompkins 9-0 .... R Curant 2
12 00003 VICEROY LAD (B) R Hannon 8-11 .... E Hide 7
13 0023 MAJOR'S REQUEST E Weymes 8-8 .... J Bleasdale 8
15 000 SAINT BERNADINE S Norton 8-8 .... C Ollivier 5 3
20 00 NASHVILLE SANDY R Akehurst 8-5 .... G Baxter 4
21 SCARLET PARTY M Jarvis 8-5 .... P Young 5
23 0402300 BICKERSTAFFE (B) M W Easterby 8-2 .... M Birch 6
24 400 HELMSTONE W Wharton 8-2 .... G Duffield 9
28 0 ORVILLE'S SONG J Wilson 8-2 .... K Darley 10

2 Major's Request, 3 Viceroy Lad, 5 Scarlet Party, 6 Nashville Sandy 10 Bickerstaffe, 16 others.

7.45 BLACKBURN HANDICAP (£1,866: 1m 6f) (5)

3 2012 BELFE R Hollinshead 4-9-7 .... W Ryan 5 5
5 2000 HYDRANGEA (B) D Chapman 4-8-12 .... D Nicholls 4
6 0104 GRAPHICS SOLAR B McMahon 5-8-9 .... S Parks 2
9 3011 CAVALIER SERVENTE P Wigham 5-8-7 (5 ex) .... M Wigham 1
10 0030 SANDCRACKER J Etherington 4-8-6 .... J Seagrave 3

11-8 Cavalier Servente, 3 Belfe, 9-2 Sandcracker, 6 Graphics Solar, 10 Hydrangea.

8.15 REPLACEMENT DAY HANDICAP (2,052: 1m 40yd) (12)

1 3001 NORTHORPE G Huffer 4-9-12 (7 ex) .... W Morris 7 4
2 2001 DUNHAM PARK (C) J Fitzgerald 5-8-10 .... J Brown 7 9
3 12-30 NOTHING BLUE Thomson Jones 3-8-9 .... R Hills 3 8
5 4000 ROMOSS (D) R Whitaker 5-8-2 .... K Darley 5
7 4002 AIRSHIP R Hollinshead 5-8-11 .... S Parks 12
8 3100- NONSTOP (CD) J Etherington 4-8-7 .... J Seagrave 10
9 3000 ROYABER (B) D H Jones 7-8-7 .... A Barclay 6
13 000-0 DANCE OF LIFE Mrs W Sykes 4-8-0 .... G Duffield 7
15 0000 WITCH'S POINT M H Easterby 4-7-12 .... L Charnock 2
17 0201 HOPSTONE R Hobson 7-7-10 (7 ex) .... J Lowe 1
19 1034 EYELIGHT R Hollinshead 6-7-7 .... W Ryan 5 3
20 0000 LAST DEVICE (C) C Crossley 6-7-7 .... P Doughty 7 11

11-4 Dunham Park, 4 Airship, 5 Eyelight, 15-2 Northorpe, 10 Nothing Blue, 12 Hopstone, 16 others.

Haydock selections

By Our Racing Staff

5.15 Nicky Nick. 5.45 Faraway Princess. 6.15 Kelly Thorpe. 6.45 Rare Honour. 7.15 Majors Request. 7.45 Cavalier Servente. 8.15 Nothing Blue.

Plumpton NH

2.15 BENFIELD, LOVICK & REES HURDLE (3-y-o novices: £1,303: 2m) (8 runners)

1 1 GOLD INLAY J Jenkins 11-0 .... J Francome
7 2 PELOPONNESE G Kindersley 10-9 .... A Webber
9 TAPIZ P Mitchell 10-9 .... R Hughes
10 TEDDINGTON JEWEL H O'Neill 10-9 .... G Newman
11 4 TOMMY TUDOR JD–Home 10-9 .... J Nolan
13 EMMA ALISON J Jenkins 10-4 .... –
15 4 SHABHAM D Gandolfo 10-4 .... P Barton
17 0 THE END C Mackenzie 10-4 .... M Bastard

5-4 Peloponnese, 15-8 Gold Inlay, 9-2 Shabhem, 10 Tommy Tudor, 14 Emma Alison, 20 others.

2.45 STREAT HURDLE (selling handicap: £718: 2m 4f) (8)

3 000-3 SPRINGFIELDCRACKER (C) J Jenkins 9-12-1 Mr S Sherwood 4
4 0000- WHITTINGTON G Balding 6-11-8 .... G Playford 7
6 GRANGE HEIGHTS P Butler 8-11-7 .... M Cronin 7
7 p00-0 FAIR DUEL P Makin 6-11-5 .... S Smith Eccles
9 320-0 WILD RYE Mrs N Kennedy 6-11-1 .... H Davies
11 MISTRESS OF TIME J D J Davies 9-10-10 G Charles-Jones 7
18 0000- TUDOR MAESTRO J Long 11-10-0 .... Mr O'Brien
19 p/p00- IRISH PAGEANT (B) P Ashworth 9-10-0 .... D Smith

10-11 Springfieldcracker, 7-2 Irish Pageant, 5 Whittington, 15-2 Wild Rye, 12 Fair Duel, 16 others.

3.15 BENFIELD, LOVICK & REES CHASE (novices: £2,200: 2m) (5)

1 0020- COMMANDER CHRISTY H O'Neill 7-11-6 ... M Hammond 4
2 04f/0- HALLEY ROAD D Browning 11-11-6 .... J Akehurst 4
4 0f0- JOHNNY TARQUIN R Ledger 10-11-6 .... Mrs Ledger 4
5 3000- LANDAS SLAVE (B) H O'Neill 7-11-6 .... Mr Bryan 4
8 200f- SOLARIUM W Musson 6-11-3 .... –

4-6 Commander Christy, 2 Solarium, 10 Johnny Tarquin, 20 Landas Slave, Halley Road.

3.45 'COAST TO COAST' STABLE AWARD HURDLE (novices: £1,155: 2m) (7)

2 0pf0- ASPEN FLARE R Howe 7-11-8 .... C Warren 7
4 240-4 KASSAK P Ashworth 7-11-3 .... D Smith
6 RIVERHILL BOY J Jenkins 5-11-3 .... J Francome
7 00p0- STAR OF SALFORD J Long 5-11-3 .... R Rowell
15 000- DUKE OF DOLLIS R Simpson 4-10-10 .... –
18 HAY FIELDING J O'Donoghue 4-10-10 .... P Guest 7
22 4400- OPTIMISTIC DREAMER A Bailey 4-10-10 .... –

11-8 Kassak, 5-2 Duke Of Dollis, 9-2 Optimistic Dreamer, 8 Riverhill Boy, 12 Aspen Flare, 16 Star Of Salford, 25 Hay Fielding.

4.15 'BENFIELD, LOVICK & REES HURDLE (handicap: £1,651: 2m 4f) (4)

6 000-1 ADMIRAL GRENVILLE (C) J Jenkins 7-11-13 (6 ex) S Smith Eccles
7 4p20- ZACCIO P Mitchell 5-11-7 .... Mrs S Sherwood 4
11 02u-2 SANHEDRIN (CD) G Balding 8-11-2 .... B Reilly
13 1400- PRIDE OF KELLS H O'Neill 7-10-7 .... G Newman

6-5 Admiral Grenville, 9-4 Sanhedrin, 4 Zaccio, 8 Pride Of Kells.

4.45 PLUMPTON CHASE (handicap: £1,562: 2m) (5)

2 p24-2 ORANGE TAG (CD) N Henderson 10-12-2 S Smith Eccles
4 p0f-p WASHINGTON HEIGHTS J Bridger 8-11-5 .... J Suthern
6 12f0- ADMINISTRATOR (CD) H O'Neill 6-10-8 .... G Newman
8 03-31 GREY DOLPHIN (DB) J M Bradley 8-10-7 (5 ex) G Davies
10 0p/3p- ZAGROS P Cundell 9-10-0 .... Mr Sharpe 4

11-8 Grey Dolphin, 9-4 Orange Tag, 5 Administrator, 8 Zagros, 12 Washington Heights.

Plumpton selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.15 Gold Inlay. 2.45 Springfieldcracker. 3.15 Solarium. 3.45 Kassak. 4.15 Admiral Grenville. 4.45 Orange Tag.

Salisbury results

Going: Firm

2.0 UPAVON STAKES (3-y-o: fillies: £1,898: 1m 2f)
REALLY REGAL b f by Relkino – Queen's Castle (Sir M Sobell) 8-3 J Mercer (5-6 fav) 1
Honeybeta .... L Piggott (6-2) 2
Willowbed .... Pat Eddery (8-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £1.80. Places: £1.10, £2.20. DF: £2.20. CSF: £3.11. W Hern at West Ilsley. 2l, ½l. Fayette (12-1) 4th. 7 ran. 2m 08.11sec.

2.30 RADIO SOLENT HANDICAP (apprentices: £1,478: 1m)
HODAKA b h by Gaylord – Ghigusa (I Walker) 6-8-8 .... J McLean (11-2) 1
Magic Mink .... M Moseley (8-1) 2
Going Going .... P Mann (9-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £6.90. Places: £2.00, £3.10, £3.40. DF: £47.10. CSF: £51.76. Tricast: £397.84. I Walker at Newmarket. 4l, 2l. Be On Time (7-2 fav). Bold Manoeuver (20-1) 4th. 13 ran. 1m 41.24sec. Nr: Aqaba Prince.

3.0 SIMMONDS BITTER STAKES (2-y-o: £3,792: 7f)
RAFT br c by Nodouble – Gangster Of Love (K Abdulla) 9-2 .... G Starkey (3-1 fav) 1
Falstaff .... J Mercer (7-1) 2
Lord Butch .... B Rouse (4-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £2.70. Places: £1.00, £2.20, £1.40. DF: £7.00. CSF: £15.86. G Harwood at Pulborough. 4l, 2½l. Running Princess (20-1) 4th. 15 ran. 1m 26.78sec. Nr: Blue Wonder.

3.30 VIOLET APPLIN HANDICAP: £1,764: 1m 6f)
LEODEGRANCE b g by Bishop-Reasonably – (Miss K Bernard) 7-8-9 .... R Weaver (7-4) 1
Rockstone .... D McKay (7-2) 2
Morgans Choice .... P Eddery (11-10 fav) 3
TOTE: Win: £2.60. Places: £1.20, £1.50. DF: £3.00. CSF: £7.61. C Nelson at Lambourn, Sh hd, 10l. Marleycombe Hill (33-1) 4th. 5 ran. 7m 58.60sec. NR: Caddagat.

4.00 OGBOURNE HANDICAP. (2-y-o: £1,862: 6f)
THRONE OF GLORY b c by Hittite Glory – Another Princess (Capt M Lemos) 9-4 P Robinson (9-4 jt fav) 1
Rose .... G Starkey (9-4) 2
My Charade .... R Fox (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £3.10. Places: £1.50, £2.10. DF: £3.50. CSF: £7.80. F Durr at Newmarket. 2½l, 3l. Holt Row (14-1) 4th. 7 ran. 1m 14.52sec (2-y-o course record). NR: Cautious Style.

4.30 AMESBURY STAKES. (3-y-o: £1,583: 1m)
MAGNETIC FIELD b c by Northfield-Maid – Maid of Iron (M Fustok) 8-4 L Piggott (4-11 fav) 1
Monaco Lady .... S Cauthen (50-1) 2
Silk Sash .... J Mercer (7-2) 3
TOTE: Win: £1.70. Places: £1.00, £3.80, £1.80. DF: £34.90. CSF: £38.76. H Cecil at Newmarket. 1½l, 2½l. West Ashling (50-1) 4th. 17 ran. PLACEPOT: £8.65

Newton Abbot

Going: Firm

2.15) ERNI HURDLE (3-y-o: Novices: £687: 2m 150y)
TYPESET b g by Status Seeker – Folle Romon (D Edwards) 10-7 ... J Williams (9-1) 1
Brown Shadow .... P Leach (1-2 fav) 2
Jarb .... R Hyett (25-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £7.60. Places: £2.80, £1.00, DF: £2.50. CSF: £13.48. J Baker at Tiverton, nk, 3l. miss Black Glama (10-1) 4th 5 ran.

2.45) TORRIDGE CHASE (Novices £2,047: 2m 150yd)
MIGHTY IMPRESSIVE b g by Carlburgh – Dick's Tot (A Wiseman) 7-11-7 P Barton (2-1 fav) 1
Dan Dare .... W Worthington (25-1) 2
Owen Gail .... A carroll (20-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £3.60. Places: £1.90, £4.00, £3.10. DF: £60.30. CSF: £42.37. D Gandolfo at Wantage. 2½l, 2l. Four of a Kind (8-1) 4th. 9 ran. nr Curtis House.

3.15) LES FLETCHER HURDLE (Handicap: £1,980: 3m 2f 100yd)
WELLS O'WEARIE ch g by Cheval – Little Dora (D Gillard) 10-2 ... M Williams (2-1 fav) 1
Border Gem .... J Williams (9-2) 2
Covent Garden .... S Smith Eccles (100-30) 3
TOTE: Win: £3.10. Places: £1.70, £2.10, DF: £3.50. CSF: £10.20. D Gillard at Barnstaple. 4l, 5l. August Moon (14-1) 4th. 6 ran.

3.45 PINE LODGE CHASE (handicap: £2,360: 3m 3f 100yd)
NEVER TAMPER ch g by Never Say Die – Plunder (J J Saunders Ltd) 8-11-12 J Williams (9-4 jt fav) 1
Auchencairn .... S O'Neill (4-1) 2
Parcelstown .... P Barton (9-4 jt fav) 3
TOTE: Win: £2.40. Places: £1.10, £1.70. DF: £5.50. CSF: £7.51. J Baker at Tiverton, dist, 2½l. 5 ran, only 3 finished.

4.15 AVON HURDLE (selling handicap: £577: 2m 150yd)
MISTY FANTAN ch g by Habat – Misty Cat (L Stokes) 7-8-12 .... J Sampson (5-2) 1
Singing Fool .... P Scudamore (2-1 fav) 2
Oliver Gay .... B Powell (10-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £3.20. Places: £1.30, £1.60, £4.20. DF: £3.00. CSF: £8.07. M Pipe at Wellington. 1l, 2½l. Whitley Fiesta (25-1) 4th. 12 ran. No bid.

4.45 WALLABROOK HURDLE (novices: £812: 2m 150yd)
ALLURED b f by Decoy Boy – Chartered Boy (Miss W Redman) 4-10-9 J Francome (6-4 fav) 1
Busy Dizzy .... G McCourt (20-1) 2
Uncle Dai .... C Evans (33-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £2.70. Places: £1.50, £7.80, £12.10. DF: £26.90. CSF: £33.61. J Jenkins at Horsham. 4l, 2½l. Dericon (14-1) 4th. 13 ran. NR: Tom's Tears.
PLACEPOT: £9.00.

STATE OF GOING: Newbury: good to firm. Plumpton: hard. Haydock: firm. Tomorrow: Bangor: firm. Wolverhampton: good to firm. Market Rasen: good to firm. Ripon: firm.

Blinkers first time: Haydock: 8.15 Royaber. Newbury: 3.30 Drumalis.

GOLF

Langer strikes while the iron is hot to fire a unique 64

From Lewine Mair, Dublin

Although Peter Townsend suggested that the winner of this year's Carrolls Irish Open at Royal Dublin would come from the ranks of those with sure, smooth putting strokes, it is Bernhard Langer who holds the first round lead. Several of the German's shorter putts – not least the two-and-a-half footer he made for his birdie at the last – had the crowd missing a collective heart beat, but he nonetheless contrived to hand in a remarkable 64 against the par of 72. Bernard Gallacher is lying second on 65, with Brian Barnes and Hugh Baiocchi a shot further back.

Nine under par after 15 holes, Langer felt that the 20 minutes wait he had on the 16th tee cost him the two shots he dropped over the next couple of holes: "I felt myself getting stiff – and I had too much time to think about the course," he said. "The feature of Langer's round – his best-ever in a full-scale tournament – was his iron play. At the 13th he hit a six-iron to within four feet of the hole, and the little putt he had left on the home green was the result of a perfectly struck seven iron.

With a 65 safely under his belt, Gallacher felt the time was right to confess that he once has a fear of links. This was the first year he had actually enjoyed the Open and yesterday's 65 was the best score he has ever made on a seaside course. He has never had any great love for Portmarnock, the usual Carrolls venue, but here at Royal Dublin, he has felt positively inspired by the flat lies on the fairways and the lovely putting surfaces.

Despite a 67, Severiano Ballesteros was complaining there was "not much petrol in the car", a reference to the fact that his early morning starting time had kept him from a proper breakfast.

After which it was fascinating to hear Brian Barnes talk of how he is at present running on a supply of 30 pink pills. It was over 18 months ago that Barnes's doctor noticed the early signs of depression. Barnes, for his part, thought that he was merely bored with golf, until the day he found he "couldn't even be bothered going fishing".

The first time the tablets showed signs of taking effect, Barnes on the first hole of the third round of last week's Dutch Open. He took a six, and where for so long he had been accepting sixes and worse without demur, this time he buried his putter in the green in anger.

On his return from The Netherlands, where he played all four rounds, he told his wife Hilary, that he thought he was striking the ball well enough to think in terms of making the Ryder Cup side. After yesterday's 66 he reiterated that view and said he was looking for a couple of second place finishes over the next five tournaments.

Scores

64: B Langer
65: B Gallacher
66: B Barnes, H Baiocchi (SA)
67: S Ballesteros (Sp)
68: M McLean, B Brand, R Floyd (US), P Way, T Horton, M Miller (Sp)
69: C Moody, R Rafferty, D Flaherty, J Rivero (Sp), R Moddison
70: R Browne, M Ballesteros (Sp), G Hobday (SA), D Lyle, L Higgins, T Price, I Haley, P Barber, E Murray, M Clayton (Aus)
71: J Anderson (Can), J Morgan, C O'Connor jnr, Jones, I Woosnam, B Smith, J O'Leary, W Humphreys, C Pavin (US), M Garcia (Sp), N Ratcliffe (Aus), M Miller, A Russell (Aus)
72: D Marsh (Aus), J Bland (SA), I Mosey, N Mackenzie, A Murray, D A Russell
73: R Rizzi, E McGrew (US), J Kinsella, M Ferguson (Aus), E Polland, M James, E Darcy, G Brand jnr, J Lopez (Sp), R Craig, W Grady (US), G Salberg (Swe), P Carrigill, D J Russell, T Britz (SA)
74: J Gonzalez (Br), G Cullen, M Bembridge, B Townhill, M Martin (Sp), J Brennand, R Lee, D Cooper
75: G McGimpsey, K Waters, K Brown, J Hall, G Logan, P Teravainen (US), P Tupling, A O'Connor
76: T O'Connor, S Torrance, R Drummond, B Dassu (It), N Burch, J Morris, J Carr, S Cox
77: B Todd, H-P Thul (WG), G Porter, Kyi Hla Han (Bur), R Richardson (SA), P Skerritt, D Watters
78: O Halbert (US)
79: I Downie, D Kinsella
80: G Carson
81: T Claessens (SA), P Fowler (Aus)

YACHTING

Rare distinction for Condor

By John Nicholls

The Bermudian entry, Condor, owned by Bob Bell, was confirmed yesterday as the overall winner of the 1983 Fastnet race. She had to wait for nearly 39 hours after finishing on Tuesday morning, before it became impossible for any of the smaller boats to beat her on handicap. Soon after midnight on Wednesday, she was safe, eventually beating the nearest small boat, from Class V, by five hours.

Condor thus achieved the rare distinction of being first boat to finish, first on corrected time, and holder of a new record for the race. She was undoubtedly helped by the unusual weather conditions over the course. It may be many more years before such suitable conditions for record-breaking occur again.

Her first 350 miles, from Cowes to the Fastnet rock, were completed without tacking. She was miles ahead by Land's End and cleared the land before the wind died and slowed down all her rivals. She made an unhindered passage to the rock, where she gybed and then reached back to Lizard Point before encountering her only headwind and having a short beat to the finish.

No other boat had such an easy passage; many were becalmed on the outward leg, and all had a long beat to windward on their return, many from as far out as the Scilly Isles. This windward leg took a toll of three masts and two rudders on Wednesday night in the freshest breeze of the entire race. One of the dismasted yachts was Denis Doyle's Moonduster, scratch boat of the Admiral's Cup fleet and member of the Irish team.

One of her team-colleagues, Justine (Frank Woods), successfully protested against Diva (Bernard Moureau), of the French team, for infringing the safety rule concerning navigation lights during the race. Diva was penalized two placings and thus lost to Brava (P Landolfi, Italy), her position of being the first Admiral's Cup boat on corrected time. She still had sufficient points, however, to be confirmed as the highest individual points-scorer in the five-race series.

A few late finishers on Wednesday evening bettered the time of Indulgence (Graham Walker), the last of the three British team boats. She dropped to forty-first place of the 42 finishers and the points lost dropped the team from seventh to eighth place overall.

RESULTS: Final Admiral's Cup team placings: 1, Germany, 647pts; 2, Italy, 580; 3, United States, 555; 4, Australia, 508; 5, Canada, 504; 6, New Zealand, 504; 7, Britain, 479. Fastnet races: (UK unless stated): Class 1 and 1: 1, Condor (R Bell, Bermuda) [illegible] Class 1: [illegible] Class II: [illegible] Class III: [illegible] Class IV: [illegible] Class V: [illegible] [illegible]

BOWLS

Mrs Valls beats old pal to become champion

By Gordon Allan

Jean Valls, of Raynes Park, Surrey, won the singles final of the English women's championships, sponsored by Lombard North Central, at Victoria Park, Leamington Spa, yesterday. She beat Mary Price of Burnham, Buckinghamshire, 21-14.

Mrs Valls, an England player, bowling with admirable precision and steadiness, led 17-8 at one point and Mrs Price seemed to be down, if not quite out. Perhaps as decisive a shot as any came with the score 12-8. Mrs Price held two on a long jack, but Mrs Valls found a perfect trail shot with her last wood to turn two down into two up.

At the next end Mrs Valls scored three more. Mrs Price was forced to fire with her last bowl – a rare sight in the woman's game. The scores then ran 19-8, 19-11, 20-11, 20-13, 20-14 – a recovery that was a little too late for Mrs Price, given the way her opponent was playing.

There was a brilliant last end. First Mrs Valls drew the shot, then Mrs Price. Looseness often appears in such a situation, with both players knowing how much depends on their ability to place a bowl on a napkin, if not a sixpence, and nerves making their presence felt – but not now. Mrs Valls put her third bowl two or three inches from the kitty and Mrs Price was a shade wide with her fourth. The applause rippled round the green after a fine match between old friends

The fours championship was won by a team from County Arts, Norwich – Pamela Gill, Valerie Chapman, Sybil Symonds and, at skip, Margaret Doggett. They beata four from Ropner Park, Stockton, 21-16. The Stockton skip was Norma Shaw, the world singles champion, supported by Elizabeth Johnson, Joyce Jones and Marie Clark.

PAIRS: First round: Y Hinchcliffe and B Still (Culverden) bt J Worth and N Gilbert (Kensey Vale), 17-14; J Collison and M Price (Burnham) bt H Smart and M Martin (Lakeside), 25-17; E Johnson and N Shaw (Ropner Park) bt P Mills and J Downer (Guildford), 35-10; E Lewis and P Bryant (Gravesend) bt R Webster and I Robinson (Cottingham), 21-20; Joy Wood and Joan Wood (Lupton) bt C Gosling and L Hudson (Sidmouth), 25-16; D Etchells and M Allan (Courtfield) bt S Gass and B Fuller (Broomfield BC), 19-13; J Mason and M Aitken (Maidenhead Town) bt D Cross and S Westhall (Croxley), 35-5; D Shepherd and E Fletcher (Poole Park) bt L Stubbs and E Cornish (Torbay County), 34-13; J Chamberlain and I Bryan (Oakham) bt J Andrews and M Lashmer (Newport), 27-22; E Read and Allison (Oxford City and County) bt M Gibson and T Mills (Blackpool), 20-9; M Horne and M Steele (Lakeside) [illegible] bt I Findlay and M Carroll (New [illegible]), 27-13. [illegible] (Braintree), 18-16; J Davis and J Admason (Croydon) bt D Furness and M Entwistle (Rugby), 26-15; K Coles and S Batchelor (Falcon) bt M Bushby and C Hooper (Teignmouth), 21-17.

J Moor and J Murphy (Glen Gardens) bt G Winwood and J McPhail (Malvern), 23-21; P Bradley and H Godderd (Falcon BC) bt J Morrison and E Harmen (Atherley), 23-16; H Lucker and D Woodward (Maidenhead) bt A Hardaway and L Hedley (Southgate), 24-18; B Fletcher and B Atherton (Carlton Conway) bt E Pyte and H Baines (Heedon Hall), 27-10; M Paterson and C Kyle (Corby) bt E Summers and M Harper (Cripplegate), 23-18; P Bray and A Wright (Kettering Lodge) bt A Todd and J Lawley (Harlow), 18-16; W Boon and S Beason (Blaby) bt D Collis and T Kempster (Great Bedwyn), 28-8; D Graham and L Wilson (Moffat) bt J Haynes and C Anton (Peterborough and District), 21-18; A Burtle and J Curtis (Yatton) bt J Colquhoun and J Killer (Herts), 18-10; J Anderson and M Hensby (March Town) bt O Atkinson and E Harris (Edenside), 28-15.

● The triple of Tom Osborne, Tom Jenkins, and Bernie Duffy (United Services Club, Stanford Le Hope) scored 36 shots in their first-round match in the EBA men's national championship,

TRIPLES: First round: Jarrow 16, West Moors Memorial 11; Oundle 24, Cabot 14; Castle Park 29, Beech Hill 5; Totland Bay 20, Windsor and Eton 18; United Services (Essex) 36, White Rock 11; Suttons 21, Ledbury 8; Keswick Fitz Park 16, Monks Road 12; Slough 17, Ravenscourt Park 15; Long Eaton Co-op 18, Worcester Co-op 16; Star and Crescent (Hants) 20, Cleethorpes 11; Torquay Belgrave 17, Rush (Leics) 13; Cromer and District 19, Chasewater 15; Falcon 21, Banbury Borough 20; Marske 17, Swindon West End 13; Thames Poly 18, Worthing 12; Brotherhood 15, Knowle 14; Morlands 15, North Shields W E 10; Bolton 14, Watford 12; St Neots 20, Perkins Engines 9; Framlingham Castle 17, Erdington Court 11; Whittlesey Manor 22, Ramworth M W 11; Marlborough 18, Bengeo W M 15; Richings Park 22, Shoudham 13; Poole Park 29, Cranleigh R B L 18; Plymouth Civil Service 21, Camon Downs 11; View Lane Park 18, Holgate 17; Kingsthorpe 23, Paddington (Middx) 20; Eaton Socon 22, Cheltenham 20; Chippenham Town 22, Blue Circle 4; St George's (Northumberland) 21, Southbourne (Hants) 10; Livesey Memorial 20, Kirby Muxloe 17; Concordia 16, Brampton Inst 15.

POLO

Leafs fall to the Saracens

By John Watson

Two teams sponsored by Canadians faced one another in the first semi-final of the national 17-goal championship for the County Cup at Cirencester Park, Gloucestershire, yesterday: Galen Weston's Maple Leafs and Jock Green Armytage's Saracens.

Both were evenly matched, fielding players whose aggregate handicaps amounted to the maximum team handicap of 17, and with nothing to choose between their team potential or pony power. If there was an advantage, it was with Saracens, who have three players, Kent, Forsyth and Armytage who have been playing medium-goal together regularly this season.

Both quarters marked their opposite numbers close and vigilantly, in a duel that stayed even until the last chukka, when Saracens, led by Alan Kent and Cody Forsyth, took the edge, despite the celebrated back-handers of the Prince of Wales, positioned at Four for the Maple Leafs. The score was five-all when Kent hit the Saracens's winner

In an equally exciting encounter Ingwenya beat the BBs by six goals to five. The outstanding performer of this match was Reddy Watt, the BBs' back who, tirelessly and accurately, kept turning the play in the BBs favour, for Stuart Mackenzie, his number three, to lead fresh attacks.

After a dangerous foul by a BBs player close to the goalmouth in the fifth chukka, Ingwenya scored from a 10-yard penalty to equalise at 5-5. Howard Hipwood, an eight-goal player, made a sensational dash in extra time, to find the flags and give Ingwenya the victory.

INGWENYA: 1, N Hahn (0); 2, H Hipwood (8); 3, J Horswell (8); Back, I Hunt (3).
BBs: 1, C Happe (1); 2 H Henderson (2); 3, S MacKenzie (8); Back, Maj R Watt (5).
SARACENS: 1, A Hine (3); 2, A Kent (7); 3, C Forsyth (6); Back, J Green Armytage (1).
MAPLE LEAFS: 1, G Weston (2); 2, M Brown (4); 3, A Devcich (7); Back: The Prince of Wales (4).

BOXING: Larry Holmes, the World Boxing Council heavyweight champion, will have two contests before making a mandatory defence against Greg Page, the top-ranked challenger,

MOTOR RACING

Tyrrell unveil the biplane theory

By John Blunsden

The Benetton Tyrrell team have unveiled what may well prove to be the last completely new Formula One car to be designed around the Ford Cosworth three-litre DFY engine. It was seen for the first time at the Osterreichring yesterday afternoon, where practice begins this morning for Sunday's Austrian Grand Prix.

The team have bought a stock of 10 of the latest short-stroke V8 engines for this year representin an investment of £350,000, but the new car, the work of Maurice Phillippe, Tyrreell's chief engineer, has also been designed to accept a 1½-litre turbo-charged engine for use nest season. The precise source of Ken Tyrrell's proposed turbo power is one of motor racing's better kept secrets.

Apart from the notable slimness of the nose and centre section of the new car – which carries the designation 012 – its most dramatic feature is its biplane rear wing, with an angled forward delta-shapred top plane linking tall, vertical plates running each side of the engine and just forward of the rear wheels.

Extensive use has ben made of Courtaulds glass-fibre in combination with aluminium alloy panels to construct the chassis monocoque, which also doubles as the top finish of the car, there being no separate bodywork. The latest pull-rod suspension is fitted to all four wheels, with the rear brakes moved inbooared, alongside a new Tyrrell-designed transmission housing. Like the previous Tyrrell, witih which Michele Alboreto won the Detroit Grand Prix in June to mark the first victory for the DFY engine, the Tyrrell 012 will be run on Goodyear tyres.

IN BRIEF

TENNIS: Andrea Jaeger, ranked third in the world, could face disciplinary action after a violent incident in the changing room at a professional tennis tournament in Los Angeles. Jerry Diamond, executive director of the Women's Tennis Association, said Miss Jaeger hit, pushed and knocked down Renee Blount in an argument after a doubles match.

● Bradley Drewett, after three years out of Davis Cup competition, has been recalled to make up a six-member Australian squad from which four will be selected for the semi-final tie against France in Sydney from September 30 to October 2.

EQUESTRIANISM: Vincent Burke, of Ireland, won the first of two preliminary competitions at the European junior show jumping championships, sponsored by Canon and Spiller's, at Thorpe Park, Surrey yesterday. It was judged on time in the first round and was open to those who had previously jumped in a championship, which Burke did last year when he won the individual bronze.

ATHLETICS: Jon Richards, of Cornwall – one of the best junior middle distance runners in Europe – will compete in the 3,000 metres for England in the junior home international match at Meadowbank, tomorrow.

RUGBY LEAGUE: Kent Invicta, the new Maidstone-based club, have completed the signing of Gary Bishop, a 21-year-old scrum half, from Oldham for £8,000. He is son of the Leigh coach, Tommy Bishop. Paul Faires, Invicta's chairman, said: "That brings our squad to 18. We may make one more signing before our season opens on August 21 at home to Cardiff."

World athletics championships: event is too long and lacks selective entry

High-voltage charge generated by Lewis prevents anti-climax

From David Miller, Helsinki



At the halfway stage of the first world athletics championships here it remains arguable whether the sport has gained or lost by detaching the main event of its four-yearly calendar from the Olympic Games. All that is certain is the extent to which the Moscow Olympics were diluted by the somewhat hollow electioneering gesture of President Carter in preventing the American athletes from taking part.

It is the Americans, or more accurately one particular American, Carl Lewis, who has so far saved the championships from being something of an anti-climax. Wednesday was the first day that the event really took off. It is too long, for the sake of getting seven days of TV and sponsorship money, and too lacking in selective restriction on entries, for the sake of generosity to competitors and countries who have no business at world championships. Without the high voltage excitement generated by Lewis running through the stadium on two days, the championships would have been little different from the European (the southern hemisphere having contributed minimally).

It remains to be seen on Sunday whether a 1,500 metres invigorated by an American, Scott, two litle known Africans, Aouita from Morocco and Cheruiyot from Kenya, and Americanized South African, Maree, plus a marathon containing that unbending Goliath, de Castella, can close the championships on a level in keeping with expectations. The pity is that Lewis decided not to contest Sunday's 200 metres in which the favourite is Mennea, of Italy, from whom Lewis ran away so breathtakingly in Wednesday's relay world record.

What the first four days have shown is that when athletics is not the showpiece sport of the Olympics, enhanced by the 90-odd years of legend and tradition, then unless records are being broken, it can seem rather mundane to all but the addicted specialist, unworthy of its commercial and showbiz promotion.

The Olympic champion, by comparison, does not have to worry about the speed he has run or the distance he has jumped or thrown. Merely being Olympic champion has a cache that is indelible. But when a great athlete wins a world title here in less than his widely acclaimed potential – suh as Moses and Cameron have done in the 400 metres hurdles and 400 metres – then however great they are there is bound to be a mood of *déjà vu*.

This is the price of 10 years or more of intensive emphasis on record breaking, and what these championships will have done more then anything, I suspect, is to prove once again that by its very nature athletics and its foremost exponents cannot withstand overexposure as can the ball-hitting golfer, tennis player and cricketer.

In addition, as I suggested last Saturday before the opening, the qualifying standards have been nowhere near severe enough, allowing nonentities to clutter the frame.

If the world championships are to have the significance intended, the qualification level has to be the priority for Rome in 1987. The IAAF should surely look at the idea of a two-tier system: a standard rather higher than the present level, which would entitle any country to two, or possibly three, competitors and an elite qualifying standard within range of the world record the achievement of which would entitle any competitor to automatic acceptance, no matter how many from his country had qualified thus.

There are too many athletes at this intensity of performance who have fallen by the way with injury before or during the championships for the event to be able to afford arbitrarily many other top flight performers – such as has been the case in many of the leading countries, including Britain.

Can Steve Cram and Steve Ovett take two of the medals in the 1,500 metres? It promises to be, certainly one of the best finals, and as Cram himself was suggesting yesterday, one in which any of the nine runners will start believing he has a good chance.

Cram says that his condition has been improving steadily over the past two or three weeks, that Gateshead 800 metre win over Coe has increased his confidence, and that he is not burned up by too much racing this season. His earlier problems have obviously been of some concern and he says: "I think my main problem is the question of three races in three days, especially what is likely to be a really hard semi-final, and I'll have a better idea about the final when I see how I come out of the semi".

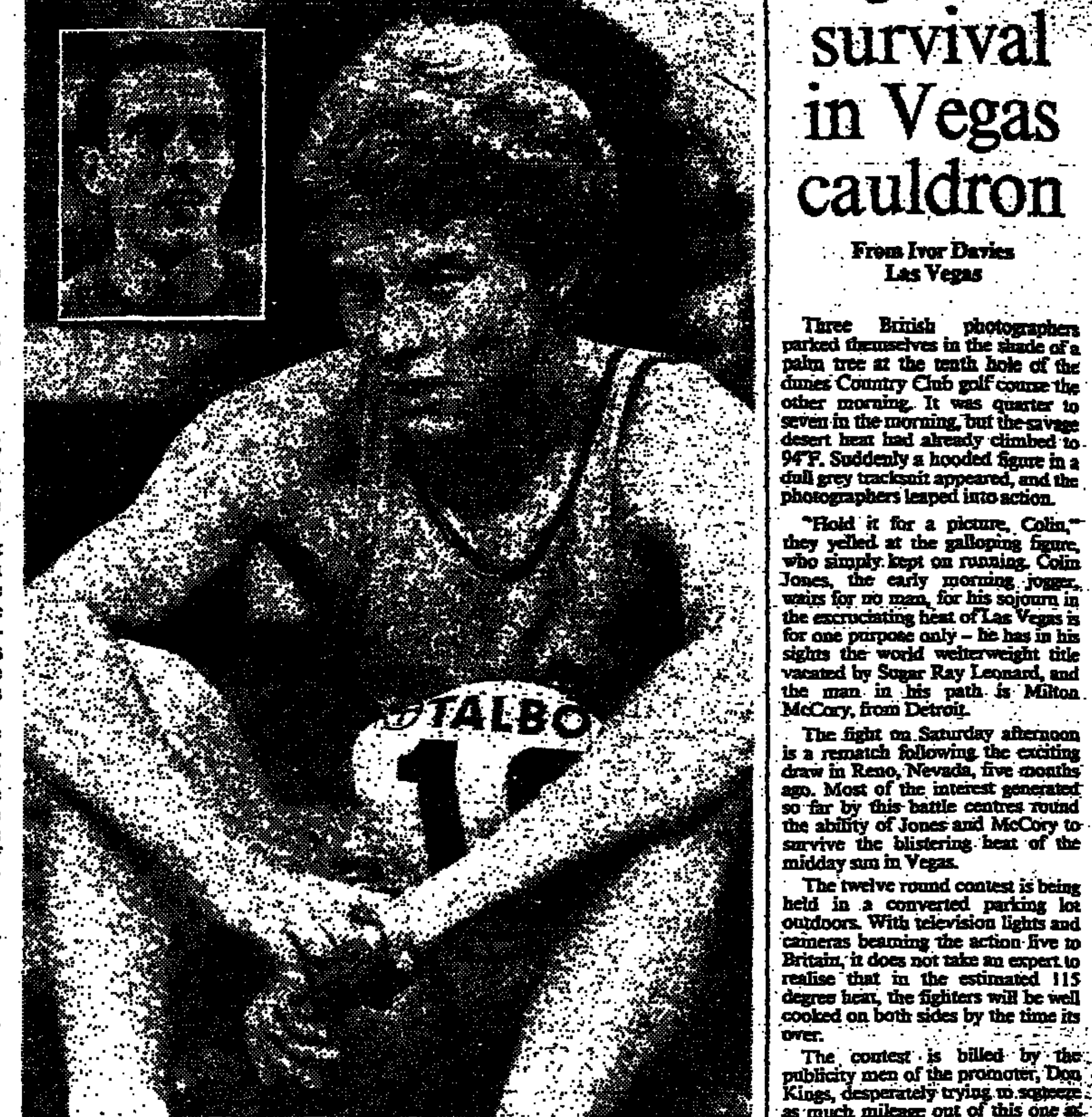
The European and Commonwealth champion, who has been marginally overshadowed by those two other British champions until last year, is modest and low key about his prospects. He admits that there are other athletes here, such as Daly Thompson, who train much harder than he.

Almost every forecast you read, certainly in the English-speaking world, has some formation of Ovett, Steve Scott and Cram for medals, but Cram insists: "On the day, it will be the guy who gets it right".

Cram denies the suggestion that Scott cannot take the pressure of a championship, pointing out that he has yet to run in one, and feels the American has geared himself correctly to be at peak form. He knows that Aouita is perhaps one of the fastest in the field, and thinks this will be a fast race.

Cram believes he can win if he comes through the semi-finals unscathed, which is also my opinion. I fancy Scott's strength will get him the silver but that Ovett, under the pressure of three consecutive days racing against a background of breakdowns over two laps, may struggle to take the bronze from one of the Africans or Maree.

Everyone is waiting, of course, for the decision this morning by Thompson on whether he will seek to add a fourth to his trio of golds in Olympics, European and Commonwealth. Undoubtedly his groin strain has set back his training and like a proud champion he does not want to go out there against Jurgen Hingsen, the West German, who has taken back his world record, without believing he can justify himself.



Cram seems to be pondering one of his keenest rivals Ovett (inset) as he prepares for the 1500 metres in Helsinki

BOXING

Fight for survival in Vegas cauldron

From Ivor Davies
Las Vegas

Three British photographers parked themselves in the shade of a palm tree at the tenth hole of the dunes Country Club golf course the other morning. It was quarter to seven in the morning, but the savage desert heat had already climbed to 94°F. Suddenly a hooded figure in a dull grey tracksuit appeared, and the photographers leaped into action.

"Hold it for a picture, Colin," they yelled at the galloping figure, who simply kept on running. Colin Jones, the early morning jogger, waits for no man, for his sojourn in the excruciating heat of Las Vegas is for one purpose only – he has in his sights the world welterweight title vacated by Sugar Ray Leonard, and the man in his path is Milton McCory, from Detroit.

The fight on Saturday afternoon is a rematch following the exciting draw in Reno, Nevada, five months ago. Most of the interest generated so far by this battle centres round the ability of Jones and McCory to survive the blistering heat of the midday sun in Vegas.

The twelve round contest is being held in a converted parking lot outdoors. With television lights and cameras beaming the action live to Britain, it does not take an expert to realise that in the estimated 115 degree heat, the fighters will be well cooked on both sides by the time its over.

The contest is billed by the publicity men of the promoter, Don Kings, desperately trying to squeeze as much mileage out of this one as they can to push lethargic ticket sales, as "The Fight for Glory–The Moment of Truth," but Murray Goodman, the veteran publicist who has handled 40 years of high profile championship fisticuffs, is tearing what little hair he has left because the combatants are positively dull when it comes to the art of pre fight publicity.

"They don't make a lot of noise," complained Goodman, exasperated. "They don't snarl at each other or say 'I hate him'. You can't put words in their mouths. Why, for goodness sake, when we finally got them to pose together, they spent the whole time smiling at each other."

Jones learned a hard lesson from his first fight and insists he will be going forward and punching from the first bell, rather than waiting for McCrory to set the pace: "I let him get off too quick, those first five rounds," recalled Jones; "and only then I started to realise how much ahead he was, and my corner was yelling that I had to start working." He did, taking over in the sixth round and dramatically turning the tide.

"I think all the time of that last round," said Jones. "If I'd given a bit more, I could have had it all. He stole it, making himself look good with all the fast stuff. I tried to match him for speed, when I should have been belting him."

With Jones and McGory concentrating on ways to beat the heat, most of the excitement here has been down to the weather, with flash floods on Wednesday forcing gamblers to abandon the tables at several Strip casinos, and a hardy band of Welshmen who are here to cheer on their man.

The boisterous 400 or so have been providing most of the pre fight publicity. One poor chap ejected from a bar after he reportedly got a litle too playful and sunk his teeth into the derriere of a scantily clad cocktail waitress. Heaven help Las Vegas on Saturday night should the Welsh lads witness their 11-5 underdog leave the ring victorious.

Moroccan driven by a burning ambition sweats it out in the midday sun

From Pat Butcher

In the land of the midnight sun, the midday sun has not been doing too badly recently. Said Aouita frisked through the end of a midday training session at the athletes' village on the lake at Dipoli, not far from here yesterday. "It's hotter in Morocco," Aouita said, by way of explaining his choice of training time.

One of the pleasures of these championships has been to see little known athletes with the potential to get the top of the world. Aouita, though, is already top of the world this year, in one of the best documented events, the 1,500 metres, yet he has managed to remain practically unknown.

The biggest reference to him in Britain this season was that he did not turn up for a 1,500 metres against Sebastian Coe in Paris after running the fastest time in the world this year, 3min 32.54sec in Florence in June.

The time alone suggests that Aouita should be taken seriously but the manner of its achievement is even more indicative of the danger he will be to Steve Ovett, Steve Cram, Sydney Maree, Steve Scott *et al*.

At the 1,000 metres mark in 2min 27sec Graham Williamson was with Aouita and 3min 37sec was all that was expected. Then Aouita moved up a gear and ran the last 500 metres in 65sec. Williamson, who finished 15 metres behind, was astonished. "I didn't think anyone could run away from me like that," he said.

Aouita relates that he never intended to run in Paris after a slight from the organizers the previous year.

"I wanted to beat Ovett in 1982. I was worth 3:34, but was told that I wasn't good enough. That upset me so much that I didn't train for a month. This year they announced that I was running. I simply returned their rebuke."

Aouita, Mohamed Raschid, the Moroccan middle distance coach, comfirmed is the biggest sporting hero in the country. He was born in Kenitre, the eldest of four brothers. The family now lives in Fez, and the three brothers, 14, 16, and 18 years of age, are preparing to emulate Said. Khalid was fourth in the Arab junior cross country championship in March. "In two years he will be ready to do something big but the best of all is the 14 year old." Aouita said. "He is built like the Brazilian, Cruz, and is really going to set the world alight."

Aouita has recently moved to Florence to be with his adviser, Enrico Dionisi, whom he likened to Andy Norman, the England team manager and Ovett's confidante. Aouita's move to Italy followed three years in France, where he had originally gone on a scholarship from Morocco to the National Institute for Sport in Paris.

After two years he moved south to find some sun and a part time job in Marignane, the oil terminal and airport near to Mareillès. But he points out he achieved success before moving to France. That sounded like a legacy of too manu French journalists suggesting the contrary. He had run 3min 37sec for 1,500 metres before leaving Morocco. He is one of the growing band who reply "athlete" when asked his "profession?"

Aouita told Williamson the times he expected to do this year: 1min 42sec for 800 metres, 3m:32 for 1,500 metres, which he did in Florence, and 13:05 for 5,000 metres which he has never run seriously. His affable demeanour does not disguise a lack of confidence in his capabilities, or the meanst o justify them. He went on to rum 1min 44.38sec for 800 metres and yesterday reiterated his intention of running 5,000 metres in 13.05 sec in Zurich on August 24".

But first, the world championships. "I did think of doing the 800 metres and the 1,5000 metres, and I would have done if the 1,5000 metres come first on the programme. It is true that this is already my biggest year so far and I confess I'm a little worried about running three races in three days.

"But I would do ten races if necessary. I think I could already have boken the 1,500 metres world record if I had had good comptition.

De Castella running hot

Helsinki (Reuter) – Robert de Castella expressed his anger yesterday over the starting time of the men's marathon which is scheduled for 2.0 local time on Sunday. He said that early morning or evening, and not during the afternoon heat would be the best time to begin the event.

The Australian, who is the favourite to win in the absence of Albverto Salazar, also complained that the Olympic Games marathon, in Los Angeles next year, will start at 5.0 when pollution would be at its worst. "It is scheduled for the afternoon because it fits in with East Coast television," he alleged.

● Grete Waitz and Mary Decker spoke up yesterday for the campaign to introduce races for women over 5,000 metres and 10,000 metres at the Olympic Games next year.

Miss Decker, the 3,000 metres world champion, and Miss Waitz, the women's marathon gold medal winner, voiced their opinions at a press conference as the American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California filed a suit in Los Angeles calling for the two distances to be added to the Olympic programme.

Miss Waitz said: "They should have the 10,000 and the 5,000 instead of the 3,000. If women wish to run a longer distance they have to go for the marathon and there's a very big gap between the 3,000 and the marathon.

● Finland's athletics heritage is celebrated outside the Olympic Stadium in the form of a bronze statue and an imposing tower. The statue is of the father of Finnish athletics, Paavo Nurmi who broke 20 world records and won nine Olympic gold medals.

Clubs fly home top competitors

Several athletes who have completed their events in the world championships in Helsinki are being flown home by the two main contenders in the GRE British League.

The league leaders, Birchfield, are spending £250 to bring back the Commonwealth hammer champion, Bob Weir, for the final division one match at Stretford tomorrow. Weir competes in the discus and hammer events.

Birchfield have a lead of 60 points after three matches.

Birchfield's main challenger Haringey, are bringing back two athletes, the triple jumper, John Herbert, and the hammer thrower, Matt Mileham.

Both clubs will still be without some of their leading athletes. Track competitors, Phil Brown and Ainsley Bennett, of Birchfield will still be in Helsinki, and Harringey will miss the 400 metres hurdler, Gary Oakes, the sprinter, Mike McFarlane, and the 400 metres relay runner, Claude Moseley.

Medals table

	Gold	Silver	Bronze
United States	5	5	5
East Germany	4	4	3
Soviet Union	3	4	7
Czechoslovakia	2	2	0
Poland	2	0	1
West Germany	1	3	1
Italy	1	1	0
Jamaica	1	0	1
Norway	1	0	0
Mexico	1	0	0
Netherlands	0	1	0
Britain	0	1	0
Brazil	0	0	1
Nigeria	0	0	1
Bulgaria	0	0	1

A vocal labour of love is muted by limitations

From Nicholas Harling

The British athletes may be complaining about their daily expenses allowance here but there is one expatriate Englishman who is working full-time for nothing in the Olympic Stadium.

As the man responsible for informing the crowd at the stadium in English, Martin Easterbrook is one of over 2,000 helpers working voluntarily at these championships for nothing more than the sheer enjoyment. All he will receive are his travelling expenses from Tampere, Finland's second largest city, where he made his home 12 years ago.

Esterbrook, aged 41, moved from Wembley because he was fed up with his work in publishing in London. "I wanted to make a break," he said. "I thoght I'd stay a year." Now an English teacher at Tampere Technical Univesity, he wrote to the organizing committee for the championships asking if he could be of assistance. His letter coincided with the beginning of the search for an announcer in English.

He shares his duties with Olga Viljakkala, an American woman who is now living in Finland. What irks them both is that they cannot do more to enlighten the spectators who are not helped with their recognition of the lesser known athletes by the lightness of the digits on their vests. Two technical delegates, one East German, one French, have refused them permission to say anything until details appear on the scoreboard in the mistaken belief that spectators would be distracted by someone constantly attempting to broaden their knowledge over the microphone.

"I don't know where they get their rules from," Easterbrook said. "The scoreboard is our god, we're like robots," Mrs Viljakkala complained. They would have liked, for instance, to have broadcast more information on the women's marathon while it was going on outside the stadium, to have explained why Lewis was having a reduced number of attempts at the long jump because he was resting for the relay, and to be able to say who is leading in the various races.

But it is probably a small price to pay for Easterbrook, a self-confessed sports fanatic, as he watches the action from his marvellous vantage point alongside the track.

Today's Events

8.0: Men's decathlon, 100m
8.10: Women's javelin, qualifying
8.40: Women's 200m, first round heats
9.0: Men's decathlon, long jump
9.20: Men's 200m, heats
9.30: Men's high jump, qualifying
9.40: Women's javelin, qualifying
10.10: Women's 100m hurdles, heats
10.50: Men's 110m hurdles, heats
11.00: Men's decathlon, shot
1.0: Men's decathlon, high jump
2.0: Men's 50km walk, start
2.10: Women's 1,500m, heats
2.45: Women's 200m, second round heats
3.00: Women's shot, final
3.10: Men's 200m, second round heats
3.40: Women's 100m hurdles, second round heats
4.0: Men's pole vault, qualifying
4.10 Men's 110m hurdles, second round heats
4.30: Men's javelin, final
4.40: Men's 3,000m steeplechase, final
6.05: Men's decathlon, 400m
6.40: Men's 50km walk, arrival
6.10: Men's 5,800m, semi-finals
6.50: Men's 1,500m, heats
(All times BST)

(continued on page 22)



Car Buyer's Guide

Jaguar/Daimler

Motoring by Clifford Webb

A faster Sierra for the young in heart

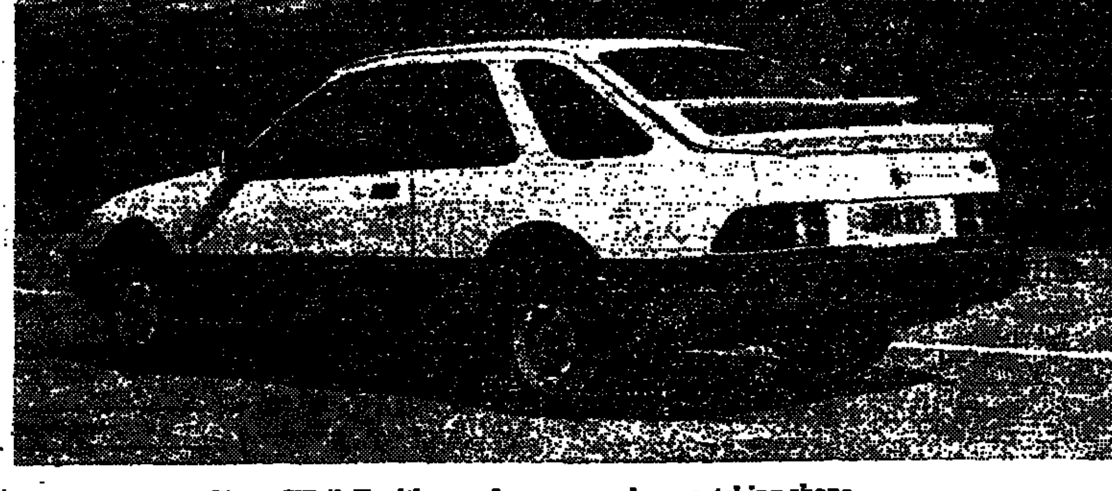
If the shape of Ford's Sierra is "different" in its basic form, it is positively eye-catching when given the treatment to transform it into a high performance car. Bi-plane rear spoilers, two doors instead of four, contrasting plastic moulding strips, low-profile tyres on bright alloy wheels: all the trappings of speed are there.

And it is fast. The 2.8-litre V6 engine with Bosch K-Jetronic fuel injection takes only eight seconds to reach 60mph and has a maximum speed of about 130mph. It will carry four people in comfort and at £9,170 is so competively priced that it will sell to the young-in-heart looking for a swift car which can double as family transport.

But for those thinking of changing their present Capri 2.8i for the new XR4i, I would advise a trial ride. The Capri's firm suspension and well-set-up handling is streets ahead of the XR4i. The latter rolls its way through fast corners like a family saloon with half its power and is far from easy to hold on a tight line.

Ford say that the Sierra's basic suspension has proved so good that few changes were necessary to adapt it to XR4i's exciting performance. The front roll bar has been beefed up and a roll bar added at the rear. Slightly stiffer springs front and rear are complemented by gas-filled dampers. But still it rolls.

Vital Statistics:
Model: Sierra XR4i
Price: £9,170
Engine: 2,792cc V6
Performance: Max speed 130mph, 0 to 60mph, 8 secs
Official consumption: Urban 18.2mpg; 56mph 37.1mpg; 75mph 29.4mpg
Length: 14.6ft
Insurance: Group VI



Sierra XR4i: Exciting performance and eye-catching shape.

The factory seeks to label the XR4i as a high-performance sports car with family saloon comfort. Whether that is a genuine attempt to widen its appeal or merely an explanation of its limited handling, I leave to others to judge. Certainly on the evidence provided by the model I tested, Ford should improve this aspect in the not-too-distant future.

The twin spoilers at the rear are claimed to be more effective than a single large spoiler. Unfortunately, the glass-filled, nylon top deck is attached only at its extremities and vibrates like mad even at modest speeds, causing a disconcerting blur in the centre of the rear-view mirror already partly obscured by the spoilers.

The luxurious interior trim and upholstery, Recaro sports seats, thick leather steering wheel, fault-indicating module, electric tailgate release and radio-stereo-cassette player are all standard fittings.

Ghia Barchetta: Fun-to-drive appeal

Ghia Barchetta

Ford do not miss a trick when it comes to testing public reaction to cars under development. And who can blame them when hundreds of millions of pounds are involved? If their designers have departed even slightly from main-stream demand, they must know at the earliest moment, so that modifications can be introduced without disrupting carefully timed market launches.

The Frankfurt Motor Show, which opens on September 15, is the ideal shop window in which to test public reaction. The German motorist is not only the most demanding in Europe, but also tends to be conservative. In other words, if the styling innovations prove acceptable to him, they are likely to be acceptable elsewhere in Europe.

At the 1981 Show, Ford unveiled its Probe III concept car, but insisted that it was only a design exercise to explore aerodynamic efficiency. It later became clear that Probe III was based on Sierra's planned shape, with added frills. In fact, it turned out to be pretty close *to the Sierra XR4i.*

Now Ford have revealed they will be showing another concept car at this year's show: the Ghia Barchetta, or "Little Boat", a popular Italian designation for two-seat sports cars. Looking like a sleek two-seater with a chunk cut off the rear, it is not just a design mock-up, but fully drivable, with Ford's 1.6-litre engine and four-speed manual gearbox. It is said to be aimed at the traditional European sports car of the 1960s and 1970s, which combined low price with youthful, fun-to-drive appeal.

BMW service

BMW (GB) deserve a pat on the back for their enterprise. Starting this autumn, a number of their dealers have agreed to help those motorists who find it difficult to take their car for servicing during normal working hours.

They will soon be able to park it overnight at their dealer's garage. Work required is then listed on the outside of a large envelope, the car's keys sealed inside and deposited in wall safe.

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THE LORD sent redemption unto his people: he hath commanded his covenant for ever: holy and reverend is his name. Psalm 111: 9

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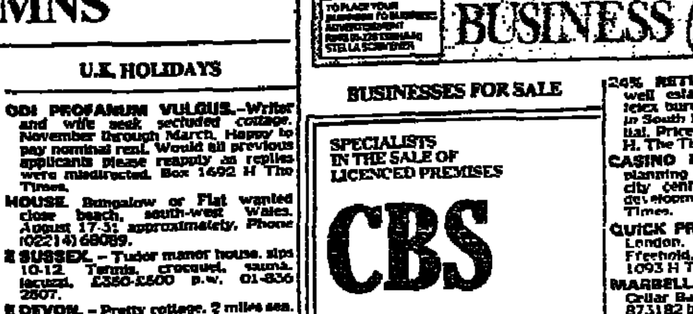
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European Investment Bank
12th August 1983

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HOULT, INGA, Canon Hill Bungalow, Upper Bray Road, Bray, Berkshire. Housewife, died on 27th May 1982. Particulars to: Shaw & Co, 8 Wigmore Street, London W1H 0DL. Before 20th October 1983.

RISPOLI, PETER ANDREW. Otherwise known as Pietro Andrea Rispoli, The Paddocks, Frith Lane, London, NW7, Company Director, died on 21st August, 1982. Particulars to Shaw and Co. 8 Wigmore St, London W1H 0DL before 20th October, 1983.



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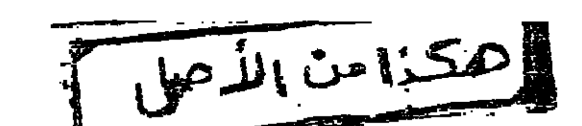
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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM. News, weather, sport and traffic information, available to everyone with a television set.

6.30 Breakfast Time: presented by Sue Cook and Andrew Harvey. Includes news at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; regional news at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; sport at 6.45, 7.18 and 8.18; tonight's TV (between 7.30 and 7.30). Morning papers (7.32 and 8.32); The 100 metres, first event in Daley Thompson's decathlon bid in Helsinki, will be screened sometime between 8.00 and 9.00.

9.00 Agaton Sax Part three. Kenneth Williams supplies all the voices (r); 9.25 Jackanory: Rula Lenska reads the Polish fairy tale called The Trumpeter of Cracow; 9.40 The Wombles; 9.45 Why Don't You . . .?: leisure ideas for youngsters; 10.10 Closedown.

10.55 Cricket/Athletics: The second day's play in the Third Test at Lord's, and, at about 12.15, the Athletics Championships in Helsinki (further coverage at 1.45 and at 9.25).

1.05 News After Noon: with Richard Whitmore and Vivien Creegor; 1.27 Financial report. And news headlines; 1.20 Fingerbobs.

1.45 The First World Athletics Championships: Daley Thompson completes the first day's events in the decathlon. Other events include the Men's 50,000m walk (at 2.00) and the Men's Javelin (at 4.30).

5.20 News: with Jan Leeming; 5.40 South East at Six;

6.00 The First World Athletics Championships: We see the 1,500 heats in which Steve Ovett and Steve Cram form a powerful British challenge.

7.35 Best of the West: Sam feels pangs of jealousy when Elvira's former fiance turns up, hoping to win her back. A comedy western.

8.00 Comic Roots: The first in a new series of documentaries about the early lives of comedians. Tonight: Michael Palin (see Choice).

8.30 Summer Harty: Russell Harty, the astronomer Patrick Moore, and Radio 1-disc jockey Dave Lee Travis join the crowds at Longleat on Inventors Day. The exhibits range from the deadly serious to the outrageously funny.

9.00 News: with Michael Buerk. And weather prospects for the weekend.

9.25 The First World Athletics Championships: David Icke introduces highlights from today's big events, including Daley Thompson's decathlon attempt.

9.40 Shannon: The vicious murder of a politician bears all the signs of a terrorist execution, and Shannon's friend Bunky James is sprung from jail to help investigate the killing. With Kevin Dobson and Charlie Fields.

10.30 Seconds Out: Boxing comedy series. Pete Dodds (Robert Lindsay) is about to box for the British middleweight title. Everything at the camp is going well – except for the fact that Pete won't stay in it. (r).

11.05 Film: Someone Behind the Door (1971) French thriller, with English dialogue, about a psychiatrist (Anthony Perkins) who plans to take his revenge when his wife (Jill Ireland) takes a lover. A patient (Charles Bronson) provides him with the perfect vehicle. Directed by Nicholas Gessner. Ends at 12.40am.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain: with Anne Diamond, Martin Wainwright. Includes news at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 8.58; Sport at 6.45, 7.45 and 8.30; Morning papers at 7.05. Competition at 7.25 and 8.25, Weekend television preview at 8.35, Dieting with Diana Dors (and her volunteers) at 8.45, Rat on the Road (in and around Edinburgh) at 9.00. Closedown at 9.25.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines. Followed by: Sesame Street: with The Muppets; 10.25 Science International: Scientific research film; 10.35 Rocket Robin Hood; an American cartoon (r); 10.55 Frogs-An Investigation: an all-round view of the odd-looking creatures; 11.05 A Big Country: Man in a Jigsaw. Film about newspaper artist George Finey; 11.35 Once Upon Time . . . Man: life in 7000BC.

12.00 The Woofits: fun on rollerskates (r); 12.10 Rainbow: the theme is the colour blue; 12.30 By the Way: Wynford Vaughan-Thomas recalls the connections between Pembrokeshire and the French.

1.00 News; 1.20 Thames area news; 1.30 About Britain: Wisbech, Cambridgeshire: Paul Barnes visits the town, once the centre of the grain trade in East Anglia.

2.00 The World Athletics Championships: Live coverage from Helsinki, introduced by Dickie Davies. The spotlight is on Daley Thompson and his decathlon battle againt Jurgen Hingsen. Also, the early heats of the Men's and Women's 200m. Further coverage at 4.30 and at 6.05.

3.35 Mystery at Fire Island: Mystery yarn about two young cousins whose friend disappears. With Beth Ehlers.

4.30 The World Athletics Championships: Back to Helsinki. Includes the javelin event.

5.30 News from ITN; 5.45 Thames weekend news; 5.55 Police 5.

6.05 The World Athletics Championships: The 1500m heats, and the semi-final stage of the 5000m.

7.30 Hawaii Five-O: McGarrett and Co versus a team of smugglers dealing in oriental art. With Jack Lord.

8.30 The Cabbage Patch: Family life comedy series, starring Julia Foster and Betty Marsden. Tonight: the difficulty of keeping a secret.

9.00 The A-Team: Soldiers of fortune drama series starring George Peppard. Tonight, the team are called in by a group of New York shopkeepers who are being forced to pay protection money to a mob. Hannibal (Peppard) leads the chief racketeer into a trap, posing as a TV repair shop owner.

10.00 News from ITN.

10.30 The Untouchables: Crime series, resurrected from black-and)white television days, and starring Robert Stack as crime-buster Eliot Ness. Tonight, he and his men stir up a hornets' nest when they rectify a mistake that has led to a kidnapping.

11.30 South of Watford: The journalist Martyn Harris at Britain's biggest annual shooting match at Bisley, organized by the National Rifle Association.

12.00 Night Thoughts: with the Rev Dr Kenneth Greet. And Closedown.

Michael Palin: Comic Roots (BBC 1, 8.00pm

● COMIC ROOTS (BBC 1, 8.00pm), a four-part series about the formative years of a quartet of British laughter-makers, rockets zanily off the launching pad with a film about Michael Palin. It is, perhaps, a pity that it is the anarchic style of the Monty Python films, which were to come later in Palin's life, that has been allowed to dictate the shape and colour of this early self-portrait, even to the final shot of the portraitist being driven off in an ambulance, howling his protests over the closing titles. That said, producer Tony Laryea has assembled an enjoyable mélange of biography, interview and film clips through which the roots of Mr Palin's comic talent can clearly be traced, from prep school in Sheffield to Brasenose College, Oxford, and thence to the Edinburgh Festival where his

CHOICE

double-act with Terry Jones, another Monty Pythonist, appears now as not so much Beyond the Fringe as Beyond the Pale. Mr Palin is clearly indebted to the Goon Shows, a debt he shares with many comedy actors. And, sure enough, joint Archgoon Spike Milligan pops up tonight, bang on cue, to reminisce characteristically.

● In a rather thin night on television, two repeats shine out like good deeds in a naughty world: they are BLOODY IVORY (BBC 2, 9.25), a remarkable film about elephant poaching in Kenya and a game warden's fight to stop it; and part six of Kenneth Clark's CIVILISATION (BBC 2, 7.45), which offers the bonus of some acted bits of Shakespeare.

● The acid test of radio programmes like IMAGINING NUMBERS (Radio 3, 9.45), which deals with the application of mathematics to the real (i.e. non-abstract) world, is not only whether they are intelligible without pictures but whether they make any sense to the scientifically thick. I must confess there was the odd moment when Professor Michael Atiyah, of Oxford University, loste me, but ultimately the combination of enthusiasm and anology began to exert its spell. Professor Atiyah, who streaks away from the starting line sounding like a cross between the late Professor Joad, Monty, and Ned Sherridan, is calmly introduced, then questioned, by John Maddox. The contrast in voices is one of the less scientific delights of this brain-prodding 45 minutes.

BBC 2

6.05 Open University (until 8.10): Maths methods; 6.30 Metals with wings; 6.55 Forge masters; 7.20 Language opportunities; 7.45 Study in control.

10.30 Play School: John Eyers's story The Moon in the Puddle (repeated at 4.20); Closedown at 10.55.

1.35 Cricket/Racing: Live coverage of the Third Test at Lord's, and, at 2.15, racing from Newbury. We see the 2.30, 3.00, 3.30 (The Hungerford Stakes) and the 4.00.

4.20 Play School: See entry for 10.30 am.

4.45 Jigsaw: intriguing fun for the youngsters (from BBC1); 5.35 The Perishers (from BBC1).

5.40 Cricket: The Third Test. More overs in the second day's play.

6.15 Lost in a Crowd: A second chance to see this Forty Minutes film about five lonely people, first seen travelling in the same train (r).

6.55 Six Fifty-five: Frankie Vaughan joins Bob Langley on a walk round Derwentwater and recalls some of his childhood memories. He was evacuated to the Lake District during the war. Plus music by the Dutch folk group Flairck.

7.25 News: with sub-titles.

7.30 Fun to Imagine: Science made intelligible to everybody by Richard Feynman, Nobel Laureate and Professor or Theoretical Physics at Caltech, California.

7.45 Civilisation: The sixth film in the Kenneth Clark series takes as its theme protest and communication. It touches on the Reformation, and takes in Elizabethan England and the France of Montaigne and the Germany of Durer. There are extracts from Shakespeare plays, performed by a group of actors including Ian Richardson and Patrick Stewart (r).

8.35 Gardeners' World: The seven-gardens-in-one at Whalley which took John and Barbara Maudsley eight years to knock into delightful shape.

9.00 My Music: Frank Muir and John Amis take on Denis Norden and Ian Wallace, with Steve Race putting the questions.

9.25 World About Us Special: Bloody Ivory. Another chance to see this much-praised film about the ivory poachers of the Tsavo Park, in Kenya. Made by actor/producer Bill Travers and director/cameraman Simon Trevor (r).

10.55 Newsnight: bulletins and comment on the day's main news stories.

11.45 Cricket: The Third Test. The best of the action in the second day's play at Lord's. Introduced by Richie Benaud. Ends at 12.20am.

CHANNEL 4

5.30 In Search of Paradise: The Gardens of the Sun King. A film about the magnificence of the great chateau of Vaux-Le-Vicomte, built for Nicholas Fouquet, finance minister to Louis XIV, in the 1650s, and the splendours of Versailles, the vast area of natural and man-made wonders near Paris. The film also takes in the private garden of Marly (now just a public park). Narrated by Sir Michael Hordern.

6.00 Switch: Pop music show, featuring Big Country, Paul Young and Freeze. And, on video, Weather Girls and Level 42.

7.00 Channel Four News. And weather prospects for the weekend.

7.30 Nature Watch: The work of the Australian marine naturalist Neville Coleman, who has set himself the task of photographing the entire submarine life of coastal Australia. He has already logged 6,000 species and discovered 150 new forms of life.

8.00 Unforgettable: Musical nostalgia with the Rockin' Berries and Desmond Dekker, singing some of their original hit songs from past decades.

8.30 World Athletics Championships: Highlights from today's big events in Helsinki. Including the decathlon showdown between Daley Thompson and Jurgen Hingsen.

9.00 Film: My Favourite Blonde (1942*) Comedy thriller with Bob Hope as the vaudeville entertainer involved in a spy plot with a British agent (Madeleine Carroll) and Nazi agents Gale Sondergaard and George Zucco. Directed by Sidney Lanfield.

10.30 Mothers by Daughters: The dancer Lynn Seymour talks to Bel Mooney about her mother, Marjorie Springbett, who is still living. She has had to cope with sadness in her married life. She now lives on the other side of the Atlantic.

11.15 Boris Karloff Presents: The Last of the Sommervilles. The former film star Ida Lupino directed this drama which stars veteran actress Martita Hunt as a wealthy old lady living in a dream world in a large manor house. Her niece by marriage has cared for her for 10 years, but her devotion has an ulterior motive.

12.15 Jazz on Four: From the Gateway Theatre, Edinburgh. With Niels-Henning Orsted-Pedersen from Denmark; Jean "Toots" Thielman and his harmonica; the Lennie Herd Band, and 15-year-old Edinburgh musician Tommy Smith.

1.00 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.45 Prayer for the Day 6.55, 7.55 Weather 7.00, 8.00 Today's News 7.25, 8.25 Sport 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary 7.45 Thought for the Day.
8.43 'Castors Away!' by Hester Burton (5) 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News: Desert Island Discs: Sir Frederick Gibberd, the eminent designer (r).
10.00 News: International Assignment.
10.30 Morning Story: 'Scalping the Natives' by Jill Norris. The reader is Shirley Dixon.
10.45 Daily Service.†
11.00 News: Travel: The Great Northern Expedition. An account of Vitus Bering's expedition across Siberia 250 years ago, surveying the arctic coasts (r).
11.48 Natural Selection. A feature about spiders.
12.00 News: You and Yours. Consumer advice. Food processing bargains.
12.27 My Music: Quiz† 12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers 1.55 Shipping.
2.00 News: Woman's Hour from Bristol. Includes an item about travelling fairs in the last century. Plus episode 8 of The Plague Dogs. And life in a stately home open to visitors.
3.00 News: The King Must Die by Mary Renault (10).†
4.00 News: Just After Four. More about Americans' eating habits.
4.10 In Business Special (new series) First of three programmes looking at how industry tries to influence people who make decisions in the Common Market.
4.40 Story Time: "Pudd'nhead Wilson' by Mark Twain (last of ten parts).
5.00 PM: News Magazine 5.50 Shipping Forecast 5.55 Weather.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News: Financial Report.
6.30 Going Places. The world of travel and transport.
7.00 News: The Archers.
7.20 Pick of the Week: Programme highlights, presented by Margaret Howard.†
8.10 Profile. A personal portrait.
8.30 Nature at its Best: The Gloucestershire Day – a portrait of a Cotswold valley. Presented by Ray Goodwin.
9.15 Letter from America by Alistair Cooke.
9.30 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine. Includes an interview with veteran film critic Dilys Powell, and a review of Sean Mathias's new play Cowardice 9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.35 Whizzalongawavelength with the National Revue Company.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime 'In the Cage' by Henry James. (5) The reader is Charles Kay.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Near Myths. John Ebdon offers some oblique reflections on present day life in the Greek islands.
11.45 Friday Treat: Late night jazz, blues and gospel music.
12.00 News: Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast.

England VHF If above except: 6.25-6.30am Weather: Travel 1.55-2.00 Listening Corner 5.50-5.55 PM (continued) 11.00-12.00 Study on 4

Radio 3

6.55 Weather; 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: part one. Kabalevsky (overture: Colas Breugnon), Schumann (Piano Conc in A minor – Radu Lupu), Turina (Danzas fantasticas)†; 8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert: part two. Elgar (Coronation March Op 65), 8.15 Popper (cello conc in E major, Op 24 – Jascha Silberstein, soloist), Delius (Paris, the Song of a Great City). Records.†
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composers: Berwald (Piano Quintet No 2) and Larsson (Music for Orchestra, 1950). Records.†
10.00 Beethoven Piano Music: played by Bernard Roberts. The recital includes the Polonaise, Op 89, Variations and Fugue on a theme of Prometheus, Op 35, and Bagatelles Op 126 (r).†
10.55 Wesley and Howells: Wesley's The Wilderness and Ascribe unto the Lord, and Howells's Take him, earth, for cherishing. With the combined choirs of Winchester, Salisbury and Chichester cathedrals and the Bournemouth Sinfonietta.†
11.35 Dvorak: the Trio in E minor, Op 90.†
12.10 Midday Concert. Part one: Ravel (Mother Goose suite) and Roussel (Symphony No 3); 1.00 News.†
1.05 Six Continents: A selection of Foreign radio broadcasts, presented by Angus McDermid (r).
1.20 Midday Concert. Part two: Berlioz (Love Scene; Queen Mab Scherzo; Feast of the Capulets (Romeo and Juliet).†
1.55 La Bonne Chanson: Norma Burrowes (sop.) and Steuart Bedford (piano) perform Faure's song cycle to poems from the Verlaine collection.†
2.20 Beethoven: Medici String Quartet play the Op 59, No 2.†
3.00 The British Symphony: The Philharmonic play Peter Maxwell Davies's Symph No 1: Simon Rattle conducts. Record.†
4.00 Choral Evensong: from Llandaff Cathedral.
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: The presenter is David Hoult. Includes Lennox Berkeley's Serenade for Strings, Op 12 and Malcolm Arnold's Divertimento, Op 37.†
6.30 Music for Guitar: played by Carlos Bonell. Includes Coste's Tarantelle (Op 38) and Barrios's Armonias de America and La Catedral.†
7.00 Cocteau à la Troisieme Puissance: Alec McCowen reads A Practical Joke: At the Window; and Read Your Paper. With music by Georges Auric.
7.30 Proms 83: From the Royal Albert Hall. Part one: Mozart and Britten (see panel).†
8.15 In at the Start: Part of this history of the BBC. Tonight, Leonard Miall on Broadcasts by politicians (r).
8.35 Proms: Part two. (see panel).†
9.45 Imagining Numbers: with Professor Michael Atiyah of Oxford University.
10.30 Bax: Richard Markham and the Coull String Quartet play the G minor quintet.†
11.15 News.

Open University: 6.15 to 6.55am, and 11.20pm until 12.00.

Medium Wave only: 10.55am Cricket: The Third Test. Continues until 6.30, with news at 1.05 and Six Continents at 1.10.

TONIGHT'S PROM

7.30 Mozart: Symphony No 31 in D major, K 297 (Paris). Britten: Les Illuminations.
8.35 Maxwell Davies: Sinfonia Concertante (first performance). Mendelssohn: Symphony No 4 in A major (Italian). Anthony Rolfe Johnson (tenor), Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields. Conductor: Neville Marriner. Radio 3. Stereo.

Radio 2

News on the hour every hour (except 8.00pm and 9.00) Major Bulletins: 7.00am, 8.00, 1.00pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight. 5.00 Colin Berry.† 7.30 Ray Moore.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 Music While You Work.† 12.30 Gloria Hunniford† including 2.02 Sports Desk. 2.30 Steve Jones† including 3.02 Sports Desk. 4.00 David Hamilton† including 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk. 6.00 John Dunn† including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results. 7.28 Cricket Desk. 7.30 Victor Silvester Jr. The Victor Silvester Orchestra at the Radio 2 Ballroom.†. 8.15 Friday Night is Music Night.† 9.30 Ralph McTell and Friends.† 9.57 Sports Desk. 10.00 Listen to Les. 10.30 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight). 1.00am Night Owls.† 2.00-5.00 Liz Allen presents You and the Night and the Music.

Radio 1

News on the half hour from 6.30am until 8.30pm and then 10.00 and 12.00 midnight. 6.00 Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Mike Smith with the Radio 1 Roadshow in Southsea. 12.30 Newsbeat. 12.45 Andy Peebles. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell's Select-a-Disc. 5.30 Newsbeat. 5.45 Roundtable. 7.00 Andy Peebles. 10.00 The Friday Rock Show.† 12.00 midnight Close. VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00am With Radio 2. 10.00pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 6.30 The Art of Janet Baker. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Here and Now. 7.45 Merchant Navy Programme. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Words and Music. 8.30 The Ten Commandments. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Album Time. 10.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 In the Meantime. 11.25 Ulster Newsletter. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Jazz for the Asking. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty Four Hours. 1.30 Cricket. 1.45 Simenon's Maigret. 2.15 Letterbox. 2.30 Cricket. 2.45 Letterbox. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Science in Action. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four hours. 8.30 The Ten Commandments. 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 Music Now. 9.45 Science Through the Looking Glass. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 From the Weeklies. 11.30 Why Men go to War. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 About Britain. 12.45 Sarah and Company. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 The Towers of Trebizond. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Kipling's India. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Summer Excursions. 4.45 Financial News. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Review of the British Press. 5.45 The World Today. All times in GMT

BBC1 BBC WALES 1.27-1.30 News. 5.40-6.0 Wales Today. 10.30-11.00 Table Talk. 11.00-11.5 News. SCOTLAND 1.25-1.30pm News. 5.40-6.00. 10.30-11.00 Beechgrove Gardeners' Roadshow. 11.00-11.15 News. NORTHERN IRELAND 1.27-1.30pm News. 5.40-6.00 News. 10.30-11.00 Cook with Claire. 11.00-11.15 News. 12.40am News. ENGLAND 5.40-6.0pm Regional News Magazine. 10.30-11.0 East: Let Justice Be Done. Midlands: Me and My Town (Su Pollard). North: Gardeners' Direct Line. North East: The Lie of the Land. North West: Weekend Breakout. South: Ian Wooldridge Interviews James Whittaker. South West: Waterfront. West: Jazz and Jenner. 12.40am. Close.

S4C Starts 2.20pm Stori Sbri. 2.35 Interval. 3.40 Numbers At Work. 4.05 Bottom Line. 4.35 Good Food Show. 5.00 Pili-Pala. 5.05 Chwarae Teg. 5.35 Unforgettable. 6.05 I Love Lucy. 6.30 Hot For Dogs. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Cŵn Defaid. 8.00 Sion A Sian. 8.30 Almanac. 9.00 Archie Bunker's Place. 9.30 Soap. 10.00 Athletics. 10.30 Out. 11.25 Book 'em an' Risk It. 12.20am Closedown.

HTV WEST As London except: 10.25am Sport Billy. 10.50 Struggle Beneath the Sea. 11.15 Foo-Foo. 11.25 Stingray. 11.55-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.35-4.30 Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea. 5.45-6.05 News. 7.30-8.30 Flame Trees of Thika. 10.30 Report Extra. 11.00 Film: Psychic Killer. 12.40am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 5.45pm-6.05 Wales at Six. 10.30 Drumming Up a Spectacle. 11.30 Mannix. 12.30am Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

TYNE TEES As London except: 10.25am Eruption of Mount St Helens. 10.50 Cartoon. 11.05 Flying Kiwi. 11.30-12.00 Vicky the Viking. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.35-4.30 Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea. 5.45-6.05 Northern Life. 7.30-8.30 A Team. 9.00-10.00 Streets of San Francisco. 10.32 Film: Someone is Bleeding (Alain Delon). 12.30am Countryside Christian. 12.35 Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 10.25am Indoor Bowls. 11.05 Stingray. 11.30-12.00 Sport Billy. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.35-4.30 Project UFO. 5.45-6.05 About Anglia. 7.30-8.30 The A-Team. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 10.30 Shine on Harvey Moon. 11.00 Film: What's the Matter with Helen? (Debbie Reynolds). 12.50am Double First, Closedown.

TSW As London except: 10.25am Music of Man. 11.20 Mountain Habitat. 11.35-12.00 Joe 90. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.35-4.00 Chips. 5.45-6.05 Today South West. 7.30-8.30 A Team. 9.00-10.00 We'll Meet Again. 10.35 Video Entertainers. 11.00 Film: Sleepwalkers. 12.20 Postscript. 12.26 Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 9.25am-9.30 Day Ahead. 10.30 Larry the Lamb. 10.40 Brass in Concert. 11.20 Sally and Jake. 11.35-12.00 Crazy World of Sport. 1.20-1.30pm Lunchtime. 3.35-4.30 Cities. 5.45-6.05 Good Evening, Ulster. 7.30-8.30 The A-Team. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 10.30 Boat Show. 11.00 Witness. 11.05 Levkas Man. 12.00 News, Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 10.25am Nature of Things. 11.15 Cartoon. 11.25 Struggle Beneath the Sea. 11.45-12.00 European Folk Tales. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.35-4.30 Chips. 5.45-6.05 Lookaround. 7.30-8.30 A Team. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 10.30 Muckle Toon Fiddlers. 11.00 Film: Only a Scream Away. (Hayley Mills). 12.20am News. 12.23 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 10.25am History of the Car. 10.50 Art of the Potter. 11.05 Welcome Back Kotter. 11.30 Flying Kiwi. 11.55-12.00 Professor Kitzel. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.35-4.30 Tarzan. 5.45-6.05 Calendar and Sport. 7.30-8.30 The A-Team. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 10.30 Shelley. 11.00 Film: Murder on the Midnight Express (Judy Geeson). 12.20am Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 10.25am Zoom the Dolphin. 10.50 History Makers. 11.15 Film Fun. 11.40-12.00 Groove Ghoulies. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.35-4.30 Trapper John. 5.45-6.05 Scotland Today. 7.30-8.30 A Team. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 10.30 Hill Street Blues. 11.25 Late Call. 11.30 Levkas Man. 12.30am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 9.25am-9.30 First Thing. 10.25 Space 1999. 11.20 Crazy World of Sport. 11.50-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.35-4.30 Story Hour. 5.45-6.05 Summer at Six. 7.30-8.30 A Team. 9.00-10.00 Simon and Simon. 10.30 Film: Marriage of a Young Stockbroker. 12.15am News. 12.20 Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 10.30 Untamed World. 10.50 Dick Tracy. 11.00 Flying Kiwi. 11.20 Soccer Skills. 11.45-12.00 European Folk Tales. 1.20pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 3.35-4.30 Father Murphy. 5.45 News. 5.50-6.05 Pithead Pictures. 7.30-8.30 The A-Team. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 10.30 Newhart. 11.00 Film: Bequest to the Nation (Glenda Jackson). 1.15am Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except Starts: 12.00-12.10pm The Woofits. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.35-4.30 Chips. 5.45-6.05 Channel Report. 7.30-8.30 A Team. 9.00-10.00 We'll Meet Again. 10.35 Video Entertainers. 11.00 Film: Sleepwalker. 12.25am News, Closedown.

TVS As London except: 10.25am Vicky the Viking. 10.45 Freetime. 11.10 Crazy World of Sport. 11.35-12.00 Matt and Jenny. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.35-4.30 Making of Raiders of the Lost Ark. 5.45-6.05 Coast to Coast. 7.30-8.30 Bring 'em Back Alive. 10.30 Boat Show. 11.00 Film: Vanishing Point (Barry Newman). 12.50am Company, Closedown.

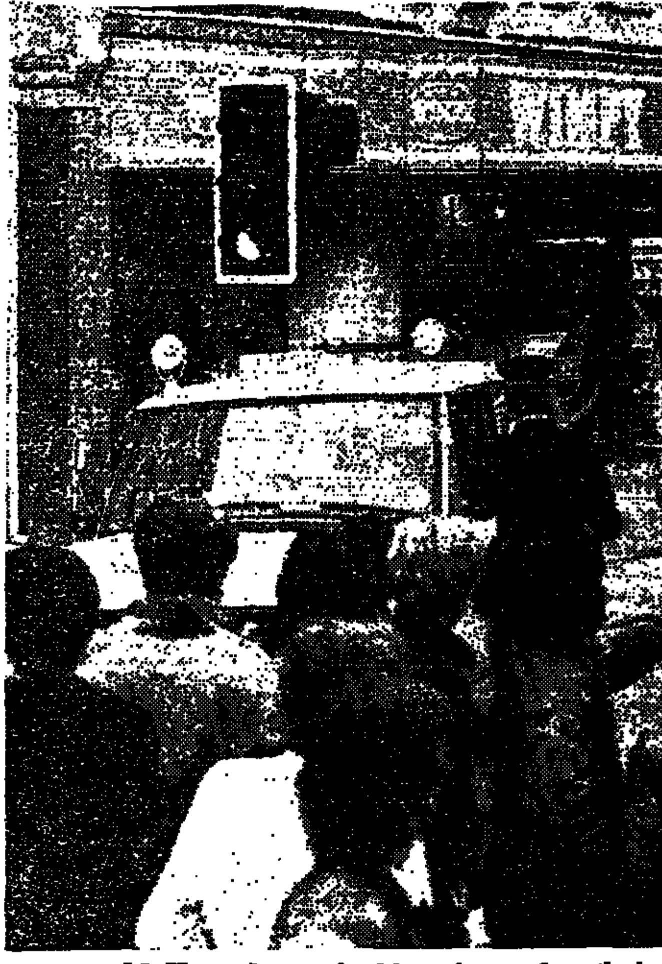
CENTRAL As London except: 9.25am 3-2-1 Contact. 10.00 Morning Serial. 10.30 Magic of the Railways. 10.50-12.00 Film: Grasshopper Island. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Definition. 3.35 Sons and Daughters. 4.05-4.30 Groovy Ghoulies. 5.45-6.05 News. 7.30-8.30 A Team. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 10.30 Hill Street Blues. 11.30 News. 11.35 Film: 17 (Ghita Norby). 1.20am Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN. † Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

THE TIMES

5 ★★★★★ First Published 1785





Mr Howorth removing his equipment from the back of a police vehicle outside the Wimpy Bar. He died minutes later when the bomb exploded in a cloud of smoke.

Bomb disposal men

Continued from page 1
was 54 minutes after the warning had been given.

The citation in the *London Gazette* says: "It is clear Mr Howorth was aware that the connected packages were probably a time-elapsed fully armed explosive device".

However, he went to examine the packages and three minutes later was killed instantly when 5lb of explosive blew up.

Mr Gurney had already won a George Medal while working as a warrant officer with the RAOC in Northern Ireland in 1972. He is also the holder of the MBE for work in bomb disposal.

He arrived in Oxford Street shortly after Mr Howorth was killed. He saw the damage and the body of his colleague. He was called almost immediately to another package found in a lavatory at the Debenhams store.

Awarded the Queen's Gallantry Medal: John Pascoe Barry, Reserve Constable, RUC; for gallantry in Northern Ireland. Clarence Bedford (deceased), stores foreman, Hunslet Engine Company, Leeds; who was shot dead tackling a betting shop raider. Peter Walter Clemence, security guard, Security Express, Belfour Street depot, London SE17, and Malcolm Jonathan Henley, Constable, Metropolitan Police; who both chased and tackled an armed raider. Patrick Michael Doherty, Sergeant, RUC; for gallantry in Northern Ireland. Leslie Thomas Giles, security guard, Securicor, Nine Elms depot, London SW8; who fought two armed bandits. George Roland Laird, Detective Constable, RUC; for gallantry in Northern Ireland. Mrs Alison Pearson, Constable, RUC; for gallantry in Northern Ireland. Geoffrey Yates, leading fireman, South Yorkshire County Fire Service; who rescued a woman from a seventh-storey flat.

Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct: Alexander Bennett, Sergeant, Lothian and Borders Police; for services leading to the detention of a violent man armed with a sawn-off shotgun. Roger Callow, Reserve Constable, RUC; for gallantry in Northern Ireland. Raymond Davenport (deceased), Constable, Merseyside Police; for services in attempting to arrest the driver of a stolen car. Neil Foreman, Constable, City of London Police, and Peter Robert Jones, Constable, Metropolitan Police; for services in the pursuit of two armed criminals following a bank robbery. David Hugh Foster, London SE14; for services in overpowering a man who had raped a young woman. John Dixon Gray, Sergeant, Northumbria Police; for services in tackling and restraining an armed criminal. Kenneth Keatley, William Montgomery and Miss Carolyn Faith Randall, all Constables, RUC; for gallantry in Northern Ireland. Alexander Love, Constable, Strathclyde Police and David MacKay McLaren, Sergeant, Strathclyde Police; for services in arresting an armed man who had earlier robbed a Post Office van. Nicholas William Oatway, director, Oatway Brothers Coach Builders, London NW10; for services in preventing three armed robbers from succeeding with an attempted wage snatch.

David Olds, Constable, Metropolitan Police; for services in attempting to detain a man who attacked and stabbed another police officer in an effort to evade arrest. James Brian Porter (deceased), William Simpson and Brian Thomas Stewart, all Constables, Durham Constabulary; for services leading to the arrest of two members of an armed gang who had just carried out a robbery. Charles Edward Riordan, Sergeant, RUC; for gallantry in Northern Ireland. Richard Michael Simister, Constable, Metropolitan Police; for services leading to the arrest of an armed raider who had attacked a security guard. Keith Thomas Summerfield, fireman, South Yorkshire County Fire Service; for services leading to the rescue of a young woman trapped by a serious fire in a high rise flat. Clifford Andrew Wannell, Constable, Metropolitan Police; for disarming a criminal who threatened him with a sawn-off shotgun following an armed robbery.

Kidnapped ministers released

Continued from page 1
armoured vehicles across the narrow laneways out of the town to prevent the militiamen of Mr Jumblatt's Progressive Socialist Party from following. The ministers had been kidnapped in an area under Israeli occupation.

Their release and the ceasfire that coincided with it tended to obscure an ominous development during the morning when, at the height of the battles near the airport, Lebanese Army troops and Christian Phalangist militias both began firing heavy artillery at Druze postitions at the same time.

The first Druze shells to hit the airport runways almost hit a Czechoslovak Airlines aircraft that took off for Prague rather faster than usual.

The Druze had earlier listed 10 demands, including the resignation of the Gemayel Government, the withdrawal of Lebanese troops from the Chouf foothills near Kfar Matta – where another battle was fought during the morning – and an immediate ceasefire.

Leading article, page9
Map, page 4

Chile troops out in force for protest

Santiago (Reuter) – Chile's military authorities imposed a dust-to-dawn curfew and staged an unprecedented show of force yesterday as a reshuffled Cabinet faced the fourth nationwide day of protest called by opposition groups against President Augusto Pinochet's military Government.

A military communiqué declared a curfew from 6.30 pm to 5.30 am in the capital, as lorryloads of troops carrying machine guns and other automatic weapons backed paramilitary police patrolling the city. Their orders were to shoot to kill.

Witnesses said riot police fired tear gas to break up a demonstration at the University of Chile law school, which was later closed to prevent further trouble. The education faculty was also shut until next Tuesday.

Former Senator Jorge Lavanderos, leader of the Proden opposition movement, which includes Christian Democrats, Radicals and trade union representatives, said that an order for his arrest had been issued.

The oppointment of a civilian, Señor Sergio Onofre Jarpa, aged 62, as Interior Minister, implied no softening of the official line against the protests.

Señor Onofre Jarpa, a right-wing politician who had served for six years as Ambassador to Argentina, was one of seven new ministers sworn in by President Pinochet on Wednesday night. He was one of the founders of the Chilean Nazi Party in the 1940s.

General Pinochet said that he had ordered 18,000 men to patrol the streets of Santiago to keep order, and the Government issued a strongly-worded statement warning people not to demonstrate or disturb the peace.

Interior: Sergio Onofre Jarpa; Foreign Affairs: Miguel Schweitzer; Finance: Carlos Cáceres; Economy: Andrés Passicot; Education: Mónica Madariaga; Defence: Admiral Patricio Carvajal; Labour: Hugo Gálvez; Mining: Samuel Lira; Health: Winston Chinchón; Public Works: Brigadier Bruno Siebert; Agriculture: Jorge Prado; Housing: Modesto Collados; Justice: Jaime del Valle; Transport: General Enrique Escobar; Land and Settlements: General René Peri; Government Secretary-General: Alfonso Márquez; Director of Planning: Hernán Bucci; Chief of Presidential Staff: General Santiago Sinclair; National Energy Commission: General Herman Brady; Vice-President of Corfo (Development Corporation): Brigadier Sergio Pérez.

Libya leads rebels into Chad town

Continued from page 1
In Libya, the official Jana news agency said that negotiations had begun to halt the fighting in Chad.

● PARIS: President Mobutu Sésé Seko of Zaire, which has sent men and equipment to Chad, yesterday spent 40 minutes in Paris with President François Mitterrand to discuss the worsening military position (Roger Beardwood writes).

The French Defence Ministry said yesterday that 180 troops sent to Chad as military advisers would be strengthened by 320 more.

The Government insists that the paratroops will provide only training and logistical support, but informed sources say they have with them formidable armaments, including rocket-launchers.

● WASHINGTON: The Reagan Administration yesterday announced stepped-up efforts to assist the Chad Government (Mohsin Ali writes).

A State Department spokesman announced that US transport aircraft were airlifting a battalion of 700 Zaire troops to Ndjamena.

Letter from Iraq

Boy soldiers behind barbed wire

Each evening as the sun dips behind the sentry towers and barbed wire Iranian prisoners sit patiently in rows waiting for their meals, the air full of tinny music blaring through loudspeakers.

For some of these prisoners of war at Ramadi, 80 miles west of Baghdad on the road to Jordan and Syria, this has become a familiar ritual enacted over nearly three years of captivity.

But for one small boy, who looked no older than 12 although he claimed to be 15, it has its own peculiar problems. He was shot in the right leg a few months ago on the Iranian border and lay unconscious on the battlefield until Iraqi surgeons decided they had to amputate.

Now he hopped awkardly across a room lined with other children to reach his crutches by the door. Why had he joined the Iranian army? we asked, speaking through Arabic and Farsi interpreters.

"When we knew that Islam needed us, we volunteered", he replied. Did he hope for peace between the two countries? "We hope that Islam will be victorious", he said.

His last reply brought smiles to the faces of Iraqi prison guards, although it was another reminder that there is no end in sight to the seemingly intractable Gulf war in which children bear arms.

He and other small boys refused to answer questions about why they were fighting and what they thought of the conflict. As if reciting the Koran, they all replied: "That is a political question, we cannot answer it".

One Iraqi officer took us aside. "They have to be careful what they say," he said. "There are spies in the camp who send their names back to Iran if they say bad things."

The guards claim, perhaps reflecting the propaganda which distorts the war, that they have been forced to fight otherwise their parents would be tortured.

Another boy, Mahedi, who was only 12 when captured two years ago, said that when he returned to Iran "I'm going to defend my country, fight the Jews and liberate Palestine". Had he not had enough of fighting? "No, I want to go on," he said.

Nearby Mahadulla, aged 14, remarked that he first heard of the need for soldiers to go to the front during a religious lesson. After training he was given two hand grenades and a knife but just before he was captured he received a rifle. Asked what his parents said about his fighting, he replied "Nothing".

The Iraqis were eager to show foreign journalists the former army barracks turned into a prison, where 1,300 Iranians are crowded into rooms, just a few inches separating their sleeping mats. Most were young men, with shaven heads and green prison clothing. But there were some older soldiers staring wistfully across the five rows of barbed wire.

Outside the fences the Iraqis have placed Arabic slogans extolling the justness of their cause. "Martyrs sacrifice more than us", one said tritely, while others expressed undying loyalty to President Saddam Husain.

"These Iranians are naive and simple people", said Captain Muutha al-Adily, the acting commandant. "They have been cheated by their leaders in the name of Islam. They were told we were unbelievers and were surprised when they found we were religious and treated them well."

But he acknowledged that it was difficult to change the children's attitudes, quoting an Arabic saying that "Learning in childhood is like *engraving a stone*".

There are an estimated 7,000 to 8,000 Iranian prisoners in Iraq, compared to about 45,000 Iraqis held by the Iranians. Diplomats explain the discrepancy by saying the Iranians seem more reluctant to be taken prisoner and more ready to die in the name of Islam and Iran. Certainly casualty figures on the Iranian side have been higher and Iraqi soldiers have spoken of suicidal attacks.

The guards maintain that humane treatment, endorsed by monthly visits from the International Red Cross, will eventually show how misguided the Iranians have been.

Meanwhile, to pass the time the prisoners build ponds with fountains and elaborate ducts for the water, play football, badminton and table tennis, or watch detective films and love stories on videos. At first, the guards said they showed little interest. But now they have become addicted.

John Witherow

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

New exhibitions

The Lancaster Bomber, Manchester Air and Space Museum, Liverpool Road, Manchester; Tues to Fri 11 to 6, Sat 10 to 6, Sun 1 to 6, closed Mon; (from today until Oct 10).

Paintings by Elizabeth Shackleton, Ginnel Gallery, Lloyds House, 16 Lloyd Street, Manchester; Mon to Fri 9 to 5.30, Thurs 9 to 8, closed Sat and Sun; (until Sept 9).

Folding Pieces by Chris Jennings, and work by Tim Staples, Axiom Centre for the Arts, Winchcombe Street, Cheltenham; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun; (until Sept 6).

Exhibitions in progress

Road Safety Posters of the World, Museum of Transport, Albert Drive, Glasgow; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until Sept 30).

Old World, New World: Antiquities from the collection of Sir Henry Wellcome, Museum and Art Gallery, Chamberlain Square, Birmingham; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until 1985).

National Art Collections Fund anniversary exhibition: works acquired for the permanent collection with the aid of the Fund, Usher Gallery, Lindum Road, Lincoln; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2.30 to 5; (until Sept 11).

Leading entries for the design competition for a new gallery for the Oriental Museum, University of Durham School of Oriental Studies, Elvet Hill, Durham; Mon to Fri 9.30 to 1 and 2.15 to 5, Sat 9.30 to 12, closed Sun; (until Sept 20).

Sculpture in the Garden: work in stone, metal and wood by sculptors from the Oxfordshire Sculpture Project, Oxfordshire County Museum, Fletcher House, Park Street, Woodstock; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 6, Sun 2 to 6; (until Sept 30).

The Golden Age of Richard III, City Museum and Art Gallery, Brunswick Road Gloucester; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun; (until Oct 1).

The Story of the Artists International Association 1933-53; Cartwright Hall, Lister Park, Bradford; Tues to Sun 10 to 6, closed Mon; (until Sept 4).

Last chance to see

Torrie Collection of Old Master paintings, bronzes and marbles, exhibition to mark the quatercentenary of Edinburgh University, Talbot Rice Art Centre, Old College, South Bridge, *Edinburgh; Mon to* Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun; (ends tomorrow).

Welsh Open Photography 1983, from the Ffotograllery, Cardiff; at Carmarthen Museum, Abergwili, Carmarthen; Mon to Sat 10 to 4.30; (ends tomorrow).

Düsseldorf Exchange (Reading artists) Museum and Art Gallery Blagrave Street, Reading; Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun; (ends tomorrow).

Norman Stevens Prints Festival Gallery, Pierrepont Place, Bath; Tues to Sat 11 to 5, closed Sun and Mon; (ends tomorrow).

Modern British pottery, Peter Dingley Gallery, 16 Meer Street, Stratford-upon-Avon; *Mon to Sat* 9.30 to 1.30 and 2.30 to 5.30, Thurs 9.30 to 1.30, closed Sun; (ends tomorrow).

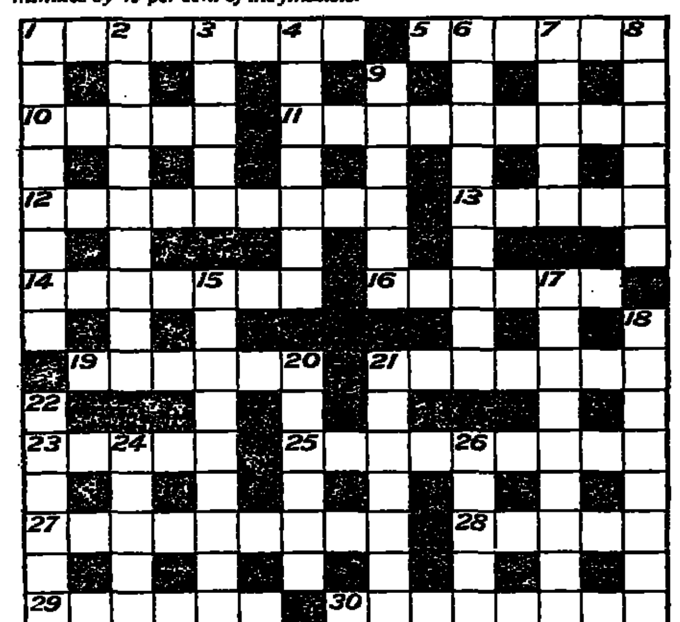
Music

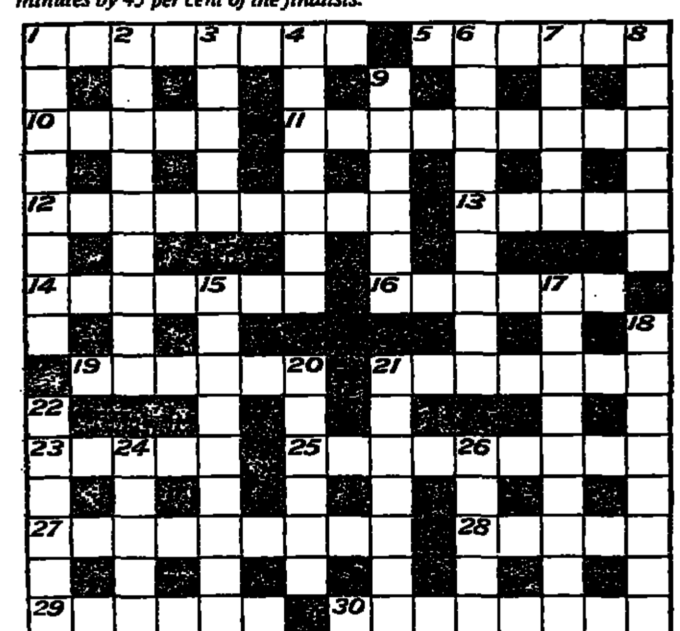
Organ recital by Gillian Weir, Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, 8.

Concert by National Youth Brass Band of Wales, St David's Hall, Cardiff, 7.30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,206

This puzzle, used at the London B regional final of the Collins Dictionaries Times Crossword Championship, was solved within 30 minutes by 45 per cent of the finalists.





ACROSS

1 Strange rite, not all tedious (8).
5 The hound Pashto (6).
10 Oil return has nothing deducted by a member of OPEC (5).
11 Student as a man of the world (9).
12 Bird died in game in church (9).
13 The court of Ferdinand and Isabella? (5).
14 *State sources of all rivers in* Zambia or North Africa (7).
16 Endlessly collecting fruit (6).
19 In the parsonage, refuge for a wild animal (6).
21 This coat for show? (7).
23 One such bird said to have been soakin' the rich? (5).
25 Late summer's folly (9).
27 Element to be seen in The King's Head (9).
28 Tree as *writer* (5).
29 Chaucer is hard, like Hamlet (6).
30 Large tin needs repair to make it whole (8).

DOWN

1 Message for eastern member in public transport (8).
2 Nero libel stirred up revolt (9).
3 It may muffle a vehicle in science fiction (5).
4 Arts master seen about representative colour (7).
6 A mark of one's understanding? (9).
7 Elevate one among many (5).
8 High time to hold it up, that's the idea (6).
9 Arkwright's wood in the state of Minnesota (6).
15 Stops operation by these manual workers (9).
17 Fashionable-sounding ring for Boniface (9).
18 Like him, for example, in the pronominal sense (8).
20 British writer's novel ski-run (6).
21 Retailer to get money out of island (7).
22 Cameraman's supporter makes journey to Cambodians' centre (6).
24 Stick at the wicket (5).
26 Morgan losing his head and his temper (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,205

PA[illegible]NT■GRUMBLING
O■D■R■O■N■O■M■R
[illegible]LIDERULE■REMEA
T■O■A■A■A■E■E■C
HUMID■CARTRIDGE
A■■■M■H■T■■■I■■
[illegible]ATIRE■HENBANE
T■O■L■■■■A■T■N
ENVELOPE■CHIMERA
■■E■■■H■A■L■■■C
[illegible]OMPADOUR■IDIOT
A■A■D■N■P■R■E■M
RATED■ELOQUENCE
K■C■E■H■R■S■O■N
ABHORRENT■HEART

Prize Crossword in The Times tomorrow
CONCISE CROSSWORD, PAGE 6

Anniversaries

Births: George IV (reigned Jan 29, 1820 – June 26, 1830), London, 1762; Robert Southey, Bristol, 1774; Cecil B de Mille, Ashfield, Massachusetts, 1881; Erwin Schrödinger, physicist, Nobel laureate 1933, Vienna, 1887. Deaths: William Blake, London, 1827; George Stephenson, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, 1848; Sir William Jackson Hooker, botanist, Kew, Surrey, 1865; James Lowell, poet, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1891; Arthur Griffith, Irish nationalist, Dublin, 1922.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.76	1.68
Austria Sch	29.45	27.90
Belgium Fr	83.25	79.25
Canada $	1.89	1.81
Denmark Kr	15.05	14.35
Finland Mkk	8.87	8.47
France Fr	12.53	11.98
Germany DM	4.18	3.98
Greece Dr	143.00	132.00
Hongkong $	11.55	10.90
Ireland Pt	1.32	1.26
Italy Lira	2470.00	2350.00
Japan Yen	384.00	364.00
Netherlands Gld	4.67	4.45
Norway Kr	11.62	11.05
Portugal Esc	187.00	177.00
South Africa Rd	1.99	1.84
Spain Pta	230.50	219.50
Sweden Kr	12.24	11.64
Switzerland Fr	3.37	3.20
USA $	1.52	1.47
Yugoslavia Dnr	165.00	153.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd.

Retail Price Index: 334.7.

London: The *FT* Index closed up 0.5 at 725.9.

Food prices

As market prices of home-produced lamb continue to tumble, shoppers are reaping the benefits: whole shoulder is down to as little as 70p a pound, and Dewhurst shops are undercutting most supermarkets with whole leg at as little as £1.05 in some areas. Beef and pork prices are mostly steady, although Sainsbury's have reduced topside and silverside to £1.88 a pound, and Presto have foreribs at £1.56 a pound.

Despite the recent weeks of hot weather, the cold, wet spring has meant a shorter season for English plums although quality should not be affected. English cultivated blackberries which are large and sweet are an *excellent buy at 60 to* 70p a pound. Peaches are still a good buy from 10p each, and nectarines 15 to 30p for large fruit. New season's English Discovery apples seem rather overpriced by comparison at 45 to 50p a pound. Spanish Honeydew melons 35 to 75p each.

Home-grown tomatoes are exceptionally good quality, 30p to 40p a pound, as are all varieties of lettuce. Green Peppers are a lot cheaper this week, 40p to 45p a pound. Marrow 20 to 30p.

The Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Information Bureau has warned that while fruits which are high in acid can be successfully bottled, vegetables are prone to bacteria which cause botulism and should consquently be preserved for winter eating by freezing, never by bottling.

Top films

Top box-office films in London:
1 Octopussy
2 Return of the Jedi
3 Superman III
4 Monty Python's The Meaning of Life
5 Flashdance
6 Educating Rita
7 Heat and Dust
8 Tootsie
9 Raiders of the Lost Ark
10 *An Officer and a Gentleman*

The top five in the provinces:
1 Octopussy
2 Superman III
3 Tootsie
4 Heat and Dust
5 Educating Rita

Compiled by Screen International

Roads

London and South-east: A413: London-bound lane closures on *Amersham Road, Chalfont St Peter,* Bucks. M4: Eastbound lane closures at Heston (junctions 3 to 2), and westbound lane closures W of Heathrow (junctions 4 to 5).

Wales and West: A470/A489: *Temporary lights on Machynlleth to* Mallwyd Road at Cemmaes Road. M4: Lane closures at Junction 32 (Cardiff). A4/A37: Temporary one-way system on Bath/Wells Road, Bristol; diversion.

Midlands and East Anglia: M1: Lane closures at junction 19 (M6); also between between junctions 30 and 31 (Chesterfield and Worksop). A49: Road closed at Skew Bridge, Woofferton, Salop/Hereford border; *diversion.*

North: M62: Lane closures between junctions 23 and 24 (Huddersfield). A66: Temporary lights E of Bowes, Co Durham. A1: Roadworks between A19 and A184, *Testo's roundabout* and Tyne Tunnel, Tyne and Wear, and A185 roundabout.

Scotland: A1: Road closed periodically from noon to 7pm near Lamberton borders. M8: Contraflow at St James Interchange (junction 29). A87: Temporary lights at Inverinate, S of Dornie, Ross and Cromarty.

The papers

The *Daily Express* advises the Home Secretary to ignore warnings against the introduction of a minimum twenty year sentence for certain categories of murder. "The abolition of the death penalty was accompanied by reassurances that abolition would not lead to easier treatment for killers; that has been shown to be either a deliberate lie or a ludicrous miscalculation."

The *Washington Post*, commenting yesterday on the Guatemalan coup led by General Mejia, said that the United States had backed too many generals of the old school, in Guatemala and elsewhere, and *"there is no need to rush to take up* another now".

Pollen forecast

	Pollen count	Peak times
Aberdeen	high	3 to 6 pm
Basildon	low	–
Bath	low	–
Belfast	low	–
Bradford	low	noon to 3 pm
Brighton	low	–
Carlisle	med	3 to 6 pm
Darlington	low	–
Dudley	low	–
Edinburgh	high	6 to 9 pm
Exeter	low	–
Glasgow	low	–
Hull	low	noon to 3 pm
Leeds	low	–
Lincoln	low	–
Maidstone	low	∗
Norwich	low	–
Preston	med	3 to 6 pm
Reading	low	–
Rotherham	low	noon to 3 pm
Runcorn	med	3 to 6 pm
Salford	med	3 to 6 pm
Southampton	low	–
Swansea	low	–
Tewkesbury	med	noon to 3 pm
Warwick	low	noon to 3 pm

* except during rain

Issued by National Pollen and Hay Fever Bureau

Information for inclusion in The Times Information Service should be sent to:

Cathy James, TTIS, The Times, PO Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

Weather forecast

The ridge of high pressure over England and Wales will drift slowly S as a weak trough of low pressure crosses S Scotland and N England.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, central S England, East Anglia, Midlands: Dry, sunny periods after early mist and fog patches; wind W or NW, light; max temp 22 to 24C (72 to 75F).

E, NE England, Lake District: Rather cloudy at times, sunny intervals; wind W or NW, light or moderate; max temp 18 to 20C (64 to 68F).

Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: Dry, sunny periods; wind W or NW, light or moderate; max temp 23 to 25C (73 to 77F).

N Wales, NW, Central N England, Isle of Man: Dry, bright, or sunny intervals after early mist and fog patches; wind W or NW, light or moderate; max temp 19 to 21C (66 to 70F).

Borders, SW Scotland, Northern Ireland: Variable cloud, sunny intervals, *perhaps some drizzle in places at first;* wind W, light or moderate; max temp 17 to 19C (63 to 66F).

Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow, central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll: Variable cloud, sunny intervals; wind W or NW, moderate or *fresh; max temp 16 to 18C (61 to 64F).*

NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Rather cloudy, bright intervals, a few showers, wind NW, fresh, occasionally strong; max temp 14 to 16c (57 to 61F).

Outlook for weekend: Mostly dry and very warm but cooler with some rain, *perhaps thundery, in far W later.*

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind NE, backing NW, *moderate or fresh*; sea light to moderate. St George's Channel: Wind N light or moderate; sea slight. Irish Sea: Wind NW fresh to strong; sea moderate to rough.

Sun rises: 5.40am | Sun sets: 8.30pm
Moon rises: *10.19am* | Moon sets: *10.34pm*
First Quarter: August 15.

Lighting-up time

London 9.00 pm to 5.12 am
Bristol 9.10 pm to 5.22 am
Edinburgh 9.28 pm to 5.09 am
Manchester 9.15 pm to 5.14 am
Penzance 9.18 pm to 5.37 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; s, sun.

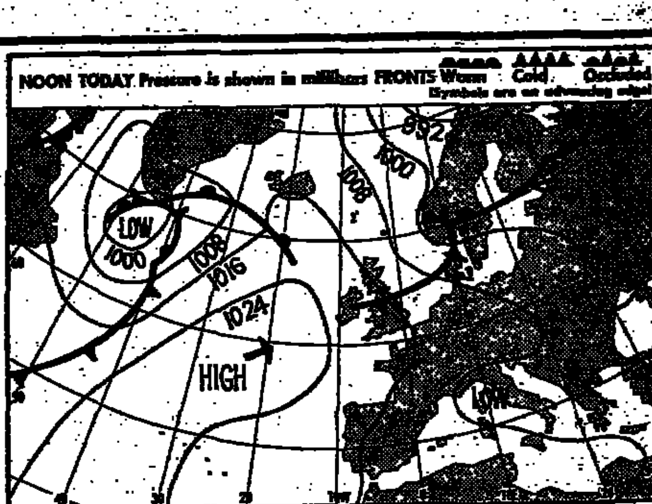
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	16	61	Guernsey	c	17	63
Birmingham	s	21	70	Inverness	c	19	66
Blackpool	f	17	63	Jersey	c	17	63
Bristol	s	21	70	London	c	18	64
Cardiff	s	19	66	Manchester	s	22	72
Edinburgh	f	20	68	Newcastle	s	24	75
Glasgow	c	17	63	Ronaldsway	s	18	64

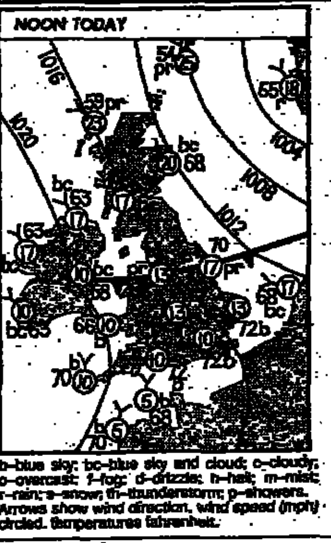
London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 21C (70F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 16C (61F). Humidity: 6 pm, 63 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 3.0hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,016.6 millibars
1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

Highest and lowest

Highest day temp: Leeming, 27C (81F); lowest day max: Cape Wrath, 12C (54F); highest rainfall: Cape Wrath, 0.24in; highest sunshine: Newcastle upon Tyne, 13.6hr.





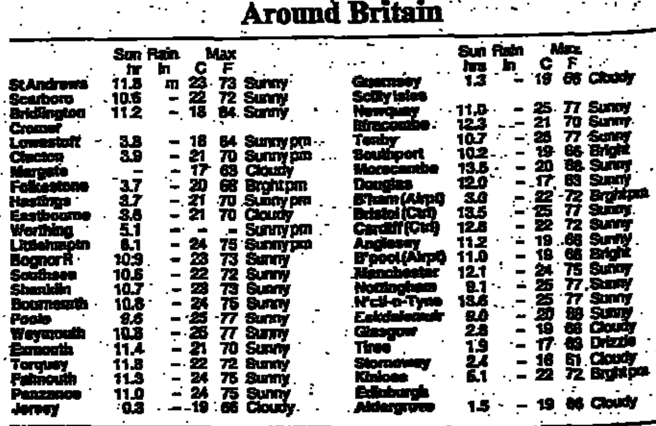
b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. Temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aberdeen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avonmouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belfast	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cardiff	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Devonport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dover	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Falmouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harwich	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holyhead	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hull	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ilfracombe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leith	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Liverpool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lowestoft	12.49	2.8	12.47	2.7
Margate	9.28	4.9	9.35	4.9
Milford Haven	9.42	7.1	10.01	7.3
Newquay	8.34	7.1	8.54	7.3
Oban	9.12	3.8	9.18	4.0
Penzance	8.45	5.5	9.0	5.7
Portland	10.40	2.2	10.44	2.4
Portsmouth	2.31	4.8	3.09	4.9
Shoreham	2.25	6.4	2.57	6.5
Southampton	1.53	4.8	2.27	4.7
Swansea	9.49	9.6	10.07	9.5
Tees	6.54	5.7	7.29	5.4
Walton-on-Naze	2.58	4.5	3.12	4.4

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

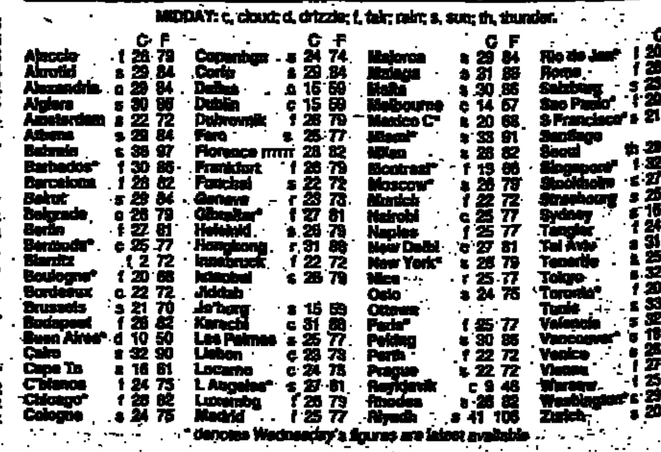
Around Britain



	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
St Andrews	11.5	m	23	73	Sunny
Scarboro	10.6	–	22	72	Sunny
Bridlington	11.2	–	18	64	Sunny
Cromer					
Lowestoft	3.8	–	18	64	Sunny pm
Clacton	3.9	–	21	70	Sunny pm
Margate	–	–	17	63	Cloudy
Folkestone	3.7	–	20	68	Bright pm
Hastings	3.7	–	21	70	Sunny pm
Eastbourne	3.6	–	21	70	Cloudy
Worthing	5.1	–	–	–	Sunny pm
Littlehmptn	6.1	–	24	75	Sunny pm
Bognor R	10.9	–	23	73	Sunny
Southsea	10.6	–	22	72	Sunny
Shanklin	10.7	–	23	73	Sunny
Bournemouth	10.8	–	24	75	Sunny
Poole	9.6	–	25	77	Sunny
Weymouth	10.8	–	25	77	Sunny
Exmouth	11.4	–	21	70	Sunny
Torquay	11.8	–	22	72	Sunny
Falmouth	11.3	–	24	75	Sunny
Penzance	11.0	–	24	75	Sunny
Jersey	0.3	–	19	66	Cloudy

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Guernsey	1.3	–	19	66	Cloudy
Scilly Isles					
Newquay	11.0	–	25	77	Sunny
Ilfracombe	12.3	–	21	70	Sunny
Tenby	10.7	–	25	77	Sunny
Southport	10.2	–	19	66	Bright
Morecambe	13.5	–	20	68	Sunny
Douglas	12.0	–	17	63	Sunny
B'ham (Airpt)	3.0	–	22	72	Bright pm
Bristol (Ctr)	13.5	–	25	77	Sunny
Cardiff (Ctr)	12.8	–	22	72	Sunny
Anglesey	11.2	–	19	66	Sunny
B'pool (Airpt)	11.0	–	18	65	Bright
Manchester	12.1	–	24	75	Sunny
Nottingham	9.1	–	25	77	Sunny
N'cstl-o-Tyne	13.6	–	25	77	Sunny
Eskdalemuir	9.0	–	20	68	Sunny
Glasgow	2.8	–	19	66	Cloudy
Tiree	1.9	–	17	63	Drizzle
Stornoway	2.4	–	16	61	Cloudy
Kinloss	5.1	–	22	72	Bright pm
Edinburgh					
Aldergrove	1.5	–	19	66	Cloudy

Abroad



MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; th, thunder.

		C	F
Ajaccio	f	26	79
Akrotiri	s	29	84
Alexandria	c	29	84
Algiers	s	30	86
Amsterdam	s	22	72
Athens	s	29	84
Bahrain	s	36	97
Barbados*	f	30	86
Barcelona	f	28	82
Beirut	s	29	84
Belgrade	c	26	79
Berlin	f	22	81
Bermuda*	c	25	77
Biarritz	f	2	72
Boulogne*	f	20	68
Bordeaux	c	22	72
Brussels	s	21	70
Budapest	f	28	82
Buen Aires*	d	10	50
Cairo	s	32	90
Cape Tn	s	16	61
C'blanca	f	24	75
Chicago*	f	28	82
Cologne	s	24	75
Copenhgn	s	24	74
Corfu	s	29	84
Dallas	c	15	59
Dublin	c	15	59
Dubrovnik	f	26	79
Faro	s	25	77
Florence	[illegible]	28	82
Frankfurt	f	26	79
Funchal	s	22	72
Geneva	r	23	73
Gibraltar*	f	27	81
Helsinki	s	26	79
Hongkong	r	31	88
Innsbruck	f	22	72
Istanbul	s	26	79
Jiddah			
Jo'burg	s	15	59
Karachi	c	31	88
Las Palmas	s	25	77
Lisbon	c	23	73
Locarno	c	24	75
L Angeles*	s	27	81
Luxembg	f	26	79
Madrid	f	25	77
Majorca	s	29	84
Malaga	s	31	88
Malta	s	30	86
Melbourne	c	14	57
Mexico C*	s	20	68
Miami*	s	33	91
Milan	s	28	82
Montreal*	f	19	66
Moscow*	s	26	79
Munich	f	22	72
Nairobi	c	25	77
Naples	f	25	77
New Delhi	c	27	81
New York*	s	26	79
Nice	r	25	77
Oslo	s	24	75
Ottawa			
Paris*	f	25	77
Peking	s	30	86
Perth	f	22	72
Prague	s	22	72
Reykjavik	c	9	48
Rhodes	s	28	82
Riyadh	s	41	106
Rio de Jan*	f	20	68
Rome	f	28	82
Salzburg	s	23	73
Sao Paulo*	f	20	68
S Francisco*	s	21	70
Santiago			
Seoul	th	29	84
Singapore*	f	32	90
Stockholm	s	27	81
Strasbourg	s	25	77
Sydney	s	16	61
Tangier	f	24	75
Tel Aviv	s	31	88
Tenerife	s	25	77
Tokyo	s	32	90
Toronto*	f	20	68
Tunis	s	33	91
Valencia	s	32	90
Vancouver*	s	19	66
Venice	s	28	82
Vienna	f	27	81
Warsaw	f	25	77
Washington*	s	29	84
Zurich	s	20	68

* denotes Wednesday's figures are latest available

هكذا من الأصل